Volume 166 No. 26

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

December 27 1954

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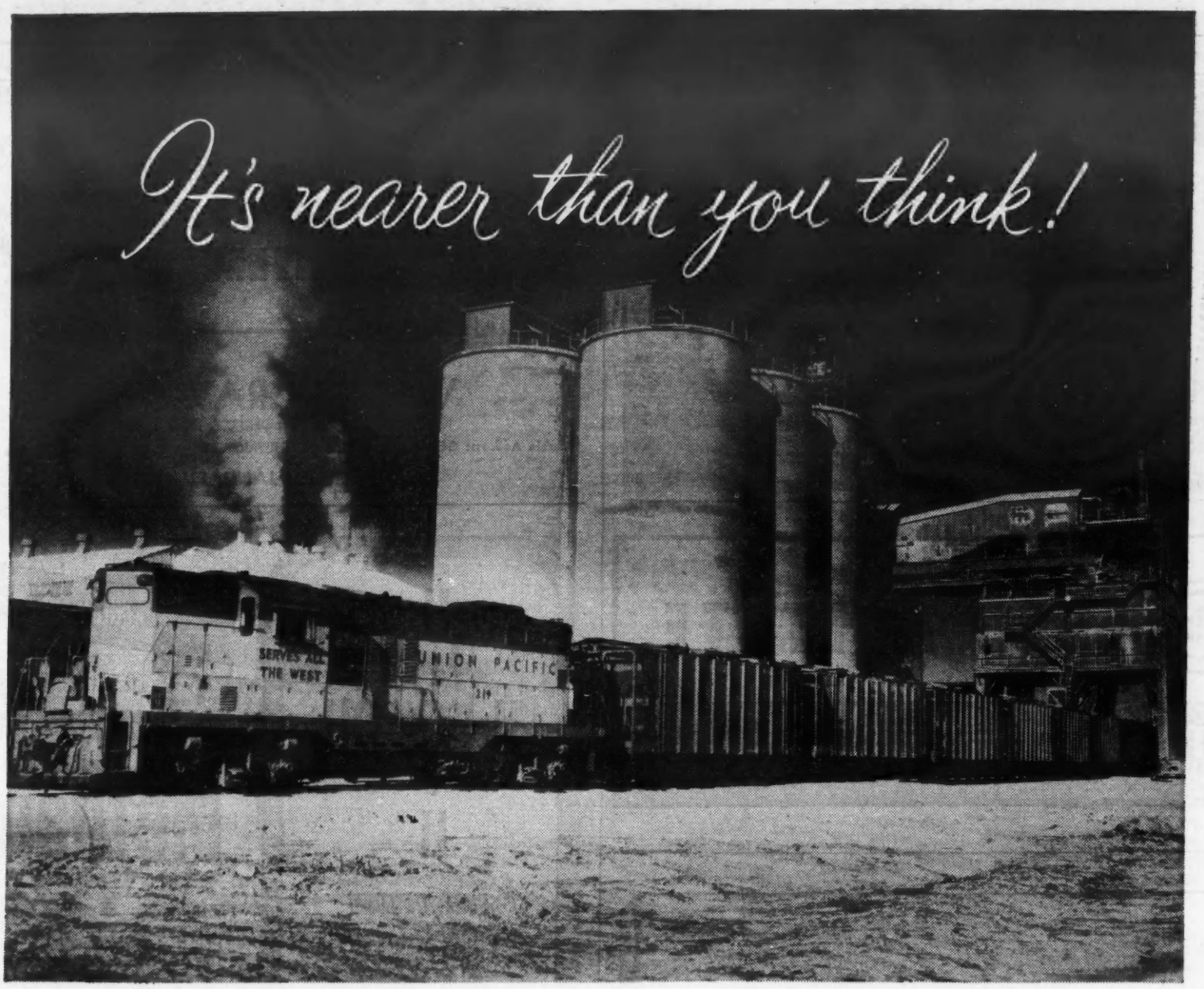

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Gov't Rubber Facilities Sold to Private Firms

Contracts for the sale of government-owned synthetic rubber producing facilities having an annual capacity of more than 700,000 tons of GR-S and 43,000 tons of butyl rubber were signed with prospective buyers last week by the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission.

Racing against the December 27 deadline for completing sales negotiations, the agency had contracts in hand at the close of the week which more than met the minimum requirements laid down by congress that no sales program would be undertaken unless it included facilities with a capacity of 500,000 tons of GR-S and 43,000 tons of butyl.

Unsold Facilities at Week's End

At the end of the week, only the following plants were still unsold—

A GR-S plant at Institute, W. Va., having a capacity of 122,000 tons, now operated by B. F. Goodrich Company; a GR-S plant at Baytown, Tex., with a capacity of 44,000 tons, operated by General Tire & Rubber Company; the 50,000-ton butyl rubber plant at Baton Rouge, La., operated by Esso Standard Oil Company; the the 87,000-ton alcohol butadiene plant at Louisville, Ky., operated by Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, and a 50,000-ton petroleum butadiene plant at El Segundo, Calif., operated by Standard Oil Company of California.

Although the commission has successfully met the minimum requirements of the law, there are still several hurdles to jump before title can be transferred to any of the prospective buyers. In the first place, the negotiated contracts must now be sent to the Department of Justice for study of any possible conflict with the antitrust laws. Thereafter, they must be submitted to congress for possible veto.

The Department of Justice has thirty days within which to study the contracts. By January 27 the commission must report the program to congress, which then has sixty legislative days in which to ve o any or all of the proposed contracts. If

—Continued on page 55

Potash Hearing on Second Dumping Probe Set Feb. 8

The Tariff Commission has set February 8 as the date for public hearings in its investigation of the second anti-dumping act case involving imports of muriate of potash into the United States. The case had been referred to it by the Treasury Department (OPD, 12/20/54).

The investigation involves potash from western Germany and France and the purpose will be to determine when imports of the material into the United States at less than fair value has injured or is likely to injure the domestic industry.

Meanwhile, the commission postponed for one week the scheduled public hearings in its first potash dumping investigation, involving East German material. Originally slated for January 18, the hearings on this case will now get under way January 25.

Bertine of Allied Named BDSA's Chemical Chief

Herbert W. Bertine of the General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, will become the new director of the chemical and rubber division of the Business and Defense Services Administration January 1. Mr. Bertine will serve as division head for the next six months as part of the scheme of having qualified men from industry direct the commodity divisions of the agency.

He will succeed Carl Morrison whose tour of duty is expiring and shortly will return to private industry as manager of manufacturing, Esso Standard Oil, S. A. (OPD, 12/20/54). Mr. Bertine is no stranger to Washington or the government. He served for six years in the old War Assets Administration during the height of the government's program of disposing of war surplus materials after World War II.

Tung Nut Crop Is Reported To Be One-Third '53 Yield

The tung nut crop in the five producing states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana is estimated to total 40,200 tons of air-dried nuts in the husk, according to the annual crop summary issue by the Crop Reporting Board, Department of Agriculture. This is one-third of the large 1953 production and 16 percent below average.

Freezes in March caused severe damage to the bloom and set in all states, but particularly in Mississippi and Louisiana. Drought during the growing season further reduced yields. Harvest was under way in October, earlier than usual, but mills have been later than usual in starting operations because of the short crop, it was stated.

Production in Mississippi, usually the leading state, is placed at 16,000 tons—less than one-fourth of last year. Louisiana at 4,000 tons is less than a fifth of last year.

United States Foreign Trade Showed Increase in October

An increase in United States foreign trade in chemicals and allied products was recorded in October over that of September, according to preliminary figures issued last week by the Bureau of Census. United States exports rose from $81,900,000 to $93,200,000, more than offsetting a decline of nearly $4,000,000 in imports, which amounted to only $16,800,000 in October.

Exports of all merchandise rose from $1,112,500,000 in September to $1,266,300,000 in October. General imports decreased from $780,700,000 to $763,200,000.

Mint Oil Production Up 9 Percent

Final estimates of the Crop Reporting Board show the production of mint oil in the United States during 1954 at 2,410,000 pounds, valued at $11,540,000. Production was about 9 percent over the 1953 outturn of 2,266,000 pounds and value was about 7 percent over the 1953 crop value of $10,787,000.

The increased production was due largely to a slightly larger area cultivated this year and to a yield per acre that was somewhat higher than last year and considerably above average. The area planted this year amounted to 59,200 acres as compared with 57,650 acres in 1953, and the yield per acre was 40.7 pounds of oil this year as against 39.3 pounds last year and the 1949-52 average of 36.1 pounds.

Production and value of the two mint crops by states, with comparisons for last year, follow:—

	Production (lbs.)		Value	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
Peppermint:—				
Indiana	258,000	278,000	$1,419,000	$1,738,000
Michigan	155,000	154,000	899,000	924,000
Wisconsin	74,000	70,000	444,000	420,000
Oregon	532,000	504,000	2,208,000	2,671,000
Washington	427,000	456,000	1,366,000	2,120,000
Total	1,446,000	1,462,000	$6,336,000	$7,873,000
Spearmint:—				
Indiana	437,000	476,000	$2,360,000	$1,952,000
Michigan	242,000	262,000	1,428,000	917,000
Washington	141,000	210,000	663,000	798,000
Total	820,000	948,000	$4,451,000	$3,667,000

Pesticides Tolerance Rules Likely To Be Adopted in Original Form

Regulations proposed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare setting safety limits on pesticide chemical residues for fresh fruits and vegetables have been favorably received on the whole by the manufacturing companies affected and by the farmer organizations, it was indicated last week.

With the passing of the deadline December 20 for filing comments and criticisms against the proposals advanced sixty days earlier (OPD, 10/25/54), HEW received comparatively few letters or briefs from the parties concerned. It is, therefore, expected that, except for some technical modifications and clarifications, the regulations will go into effect pretty much in the form proposed.

Most of the comments filed with the agency merely asked that certain specified fruits or vegetables be added to the list of fruits and vegetables on which tolerances for a given pesticide will be allowed. The point made was that either the testimony given at the hearings that evidence exists of the safety in using the pesticide on the particular fruit or vegetable had been overlooked, or that later evidence shows that it can so be used with safety.

Objection to Aldrin, Dieldrin Definitions

There were a few exceptions to this, however. For example, Shell Chemical Corporation and its subsidiary Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., took exception to the definition contained in the regulation for aldrin and dieldrin because it would lead to confusion. They also asked that the tolerance for these insecticides be set at zero.

The reason for making this request, it was explained, is that since the close of the hearings four years ago there is evidence that a much wider range of fruits and vegetables can be protected with the chemicals than was first thought and that a much higher level of tolerance can be allowed with complete safety. The regulations proposed a tolerance of one part per million for a limited group of fruits and vegetables.

By providing no tolerance for aldrin and dieldrin, producers could then apply for a tolerance under the provisions of the new Miller pesticide law and submit evidence that would reflect the latest known facts concerning uses for the chemicals.

Another instance of objection to the proposed regulations was that of Velsicol Corporation, division of Arvey Corporation, Chicago. The company took exception to the proposed findings for chlordan in that they failed to include tolerances for certain fruits and vegetables for which they had been recommended. The company also complained that the tolerance proposed of one part per million was too restrictive.

Nomenclature of Dinitro Compounds

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., reported general confusion in the regulations concerning the chemistry and correct nomenclature of the agricultural chemical commonly referred to as the "dinitro" or "DN" compounds. The brief stated that the compound "dicyclo-hexylamine salt of dinitro-o-hexylphenol" was listed erroneously as a miticide. The company asked that both dinitro-o-cyclohexyl-

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Western Germany's Pesticide Industry Surveyed by BDSA

Free Germany's pesticide manufacturing industry, numbering nearly 200 firms, produced 118,500,000 pounds of pesticides in 1953, according to data obtained by the chemicals and rubber division, Business and Defense Services Administration, from its world survey of the chemical industry. Data on output of individual commodities and consumption are not available, however.

Domestic sales of pesticides in 1953 are estimated to have reached about US $25,000,000. Of this total $5,000,000 was spent for insecticides, $6,000,000 for fungicides, $3,000,000 for herbicides, and $1,400,000 was spent on vineyards for control of the grape berry moth.

Herbicides used included the growth-promoting types—2,4-D and 2,4,5-T—calcium cyanamide, kainite, and dinotrocresol. Officials of the Federal Ministry for Food, Agriculture, and Forestry report that an annual increase in overall pesticide consumption of $2,500,000 to about $4,000,000 is anticipated.

West Germany exports about 30 percent of its production of pesticides, and is a strong competitor of the United States in several foreign markets. Considerable quantities are exported to neighboring European countries, but Latin America, particularly Central America, by far the most

—Continued on page 66

GR-S Rubber Sales in March Scheduled to Go Up Sharply

Sales of GR-S synthetic rubber during March, 1955, have been scheduled at 62,000 long tons by the Federal Facilities Corporation on the basis of reports from the major rubber consuming companies, it was announced last week. This is a rather sharp increase over scheduled February sales of 50,000 tons and is due to increased total rubber consumption and a higher percentage use of synthetic because of its currently lower cost, it was stated.

Inventory of GR-S, including oil, held by the agency at the close of November, was approximately 64,000 long tons. In order to maintain an inventory of around 60,000 tons, production is being stepped up in March to 55,100 tons from the February planned production of 49,200 tons. An inventory of around 60,000 tons will provide sufficient stocks so that a smooth transition from government to private ownership anticipated next spring may be accomplished with ample supplies available for all consumers, the agency said.

January sales of GR-S synthetic have been scheduled at 48,000 tons and production at 54,100 tons. The production and sales figures include the oil content of oil-extended rubbers, but exclude the carbon black used in carbon black masterbatches.

FDA Appoints Shelbey Grey Program Research Unit Chief

Shelbey T. Grey, district chief of the Food and Drug Administration at Chicago, has been appointed chief of FDA's division of program research at Washington. He succeeds Robert S. Roe, who was recently named associate commissioner. George T. Daughters, district chief at Baltimore, Md., will succeed Mr. Grey at Chicago.

Mr. Grey joined FDA as a seafood inspector at New Orleans, La., in 1934. He served as an inspector at New York, Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Charlotte, N. C.; Philadelphia, and Boston. He was chief inspector at Philadelphia and Boston and was made chief of the Boston District in 1949 before he was transferred to Chicago. Mr. Daughters entered the FDA field service in 1927 and has been chief of the Baltimore district since 1951.

Eastman Color Film Case Settled by Consent Decree

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, jr., last week announced a settlement after negotiations with Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., under which amateur users of Eastman color film will be able to get their pictures processed by other companies.

In July the Department of Justice notified Eastman that it was prepared to charge Eastman with monopolizing the color film processing field through distribution practices by which it controlled prices and condition of film sales so as to prevent competing photo finishers from gaining entrance to this market.

In line with the policy of the department's antitrust division, Eastman was given the opportunity to negotiate a settlement of these charges without protracted litigation. The settlement was put into effect as a result of the filing December 21 in Federal District Court of Buffalo, N. Y., of civil antitrust proceeding against Eastman Kodak, and the simultaneous filing of a consent judgment terminating the restraints alleged by the government in the complaint.

The judgment requires Eastman to cancel its fair trade contracts relating to the resale price maintenance of its color film,

—Continued on page 35

Textile Chemists Elect Jacoby New President

Raymond W. Jacoby, technical consultant with Ciba Company, New York, has been elected the thirteenth president of the American Association of Textile Chemists

Raymond W. Jacoby

and Colorists. Mr. Jacoby, elected without opposition, succeeds J. Robert Bonnar, of General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, who has served as AATCC president for the past two years. Mr. Jacoby will take office at the beginning of the year.

Four vice-presidents of the association elected are:—George O. Linberg, vice-president of Synthron, Inc., Ashton, R. I., who was elected vice-president from the New England region; George L. Baxter, vice-president of Bradford Dyeing Association, New York, vice-president from the central Atlantic region; Joseph H. Jones, superintendent of Phoenix Dye Works, Chicago, representing the western region, and Dr. Walter M. Scott, assistant director of utilization research, Department of Agriculture, representing the southern region.

Dr. Scott succeeds Samuel L. Hayes, southern manager, Ciba Company, Charlotte, N. C., who has served three consecutive years as vice-president from the south-

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Hooker Adds New Features To Montague Caustic Facility

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has added a number of new features to its caustic soda-chlorine plant at Montague, Mich., R. Lindley Murray, president, revealed last week.

Among the additions to the facility, which began production of caustic soda, chlorine and hydrogen earlier this year, is new evaporation equipment to produce 75 percent caustic, in addition to the 50-percent grade, as planned earlier. Mr. Murray pointed out that this permits a freight saving to customers located relatively distant from the plant.

The company has also decided to go ahead with the installation of docking facilities on adjacent White Lake and with the erection of a 1,500,000 gallon caustic storage tank. In addition, Hooker has bought more land for future expansion and, as an anti-air-pollution measure, has changed the plans for its boiler house chimney to permit a height of 225 feet.

Nopco Names Travis Rankin Sales Manager on West Coast

Nopco Chemical Company, Harrison, N. J., has named Travis V. Rankin general sales manager of its Pacific division. Mr. Rankin replaces Harold A. Swanson, who has become assistant vice-president in charge of Nopco's vitamin division.

Formerly central sales district manager handling Nopco industrial chemicals, Mr. Rankin has been with the company since 1936. In his new assignment he will make his headquarters at the Pacific division's office in Richmond, Calif. Replacing Mr. Rankin in the central district is Walter E. Brewer, who will also continue in his present capacity as manager of Nopco's eastern industrial sales district. He will headquarter in Harrison.

Merger Negotiations Halted

Frank Greenwall, president of National Starch Products,, Inc., New York, and Richard Moss, chairman of the board, Clinton Foods, Inc., New York, in a joint statement last week announced that negotiations for the merger of the corn processing division of Clinton Foods with National Starch Products have been discontinued.

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Olin Mathieson Joins Others To Aid Indian Development

Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India, Ltd., has been set up by a group of private investors from the United States, India and the United Kingdom to assist in the development of new industries in India. American investors include Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Bank of America, Westinghouse Electric International Corporation, and the Rockefeller brothers.

The new corporation will be formally established next month with an initial capital of $10,500,000 subscribed to by the private investors and an interest-free advance of $15,750,000 from the government of India. Another $10,000,000 will be loaned to the corporation by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank).

Standard Silica Company Sold

Shareholders of Standard Silica Company, Chicago, last week approved the sale of the company's fixed assets to the Ottawa Silica Company of Ottawa, Ill., for $850,000 in cash. The effective date of the transaction is December 31.

Wolfson Files to Acquire Devoe, Tennessee Products

Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corporation, New York marine salvage firm of which Louis E. Wolfson is president and board chairman, has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission seeking to acquire Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York; Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation, Nashville, Tenn., and four other firms.

According to its registration statement, Merritt-Chapman proposes to exchange one and two-thirds of its common stock for one share of Devoe's class A common and one and one-third shares of Merritt-Chapman common for one share of Devoe's class B common. Devoe now has outstanding 453,063 shares of class A common and 182,025 shares of class B common stock. For one share of Tennessee Products common, 540,439 shares of which are outstanding, Merritt-Chapman proposes to exchange one and a fourth shares of its common stock.

Also proposed by Merritt-Chapman are stock exchanges involving New York Shipbuilding Corporation, New York; Newport Steel Corporation, Newport, Ky.; Marion

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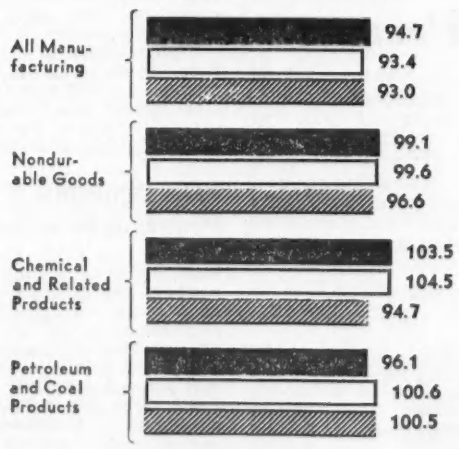
Business in October, 1954

100 = Same Month in 1953



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Price Index Off Fractionally

The overall OPD price index declined 0.01 point last week with the approach of the Christmas weekend contributing to the limited market activity. The oils, fats and waxes, essential oils, aromatics, flavorings and heavy chemicals markets were the most active as to the number of price changes. In the first named, greases, inedible tallow and cottonseed, grease, palm kernel, peanut, soybean, tallow and tung oils were advanced while lard and oleo stearine were reduced. In the essentials oils, aromatics, flavorings market, anise seed, cinnamon, Sierra Leone ginger, Mexican pimento and lemongrass oil were higher. On the decline were mace, nutmeg, black pepper and bergamot oil. Price changes in the heavy chemicals market included potassium and sodium stannate, tin, stannic and stannous chlorides in addition to stannous sulfate.

Maine potato starch was the sole item to decline in the textile and leather chemicals market, while imported Argentine casein was lower in the protective coatings materials market. Cryolite was advanced in the agricultural chemicals market. There were no price changes noted in the drugs, fine chemicals, botanicals, petroleum derivatives, industrial organic chemicals or coaltar chemicals markets.

Prices Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (61).
Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb. (61).
Cryolite, $2.75 per 100 lbs. (47).
Ginger, Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb. (61).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (56).
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (56).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. to 1½c. per lb. (56).
Lemongrass, 25c. per lb. (61).
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb. (56).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, acidless, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Tung, ½c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb. (61).
Tallow, inedible, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb. (56).

Prices Reduced

Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (56).
Mace, 5c. per lb. (61).
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, bergamot, 40c. per lb. (61).
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb. (56).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb. (61).
Potassium stannate, 1.2c. per lb. (32).
Potato starch, Maine, 1.10c. per lb. (39).
Sodium stannate, 1.4c. per lb. (32).
Stannic chloride, 1.4c. per lb. (32).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.8c. per lb. (32).
hydrous, cryst., 2c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.7c. per lb.
Tin, 3⅜c. per lb. (32).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

December 24, 1954	December 17, 1954	December 24, 1953
106.78	106.79	106.92

Cosmetic Chemists Install Russell as New President

Dr. Kenneth L. Russell was installed as president of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists at the society's recent annual meeting, in New York. Dr. Russell, associate director of research at Colgate-Palmolive Company, will serve during 1955, the Society's tenth anniversary year.

Other new officers for the coming year are:—President-elect, George G. Kolar, president of Kolar Laboratories, Inc.; treasurer, Walter A. Taylor, Pond's Extract Company, and secretary Robert A. Kramer, Evans Research & Development Corporation. New members of the society's board of directors are Gabriel Barnett, Warner-Hudnut, and Phyllis J. Carter, Atlas Powder Company.

FMC Will Sell Half Interest In Houston Butadiene Plant

Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, San Jose, Calif., which last week signed a purchase contract with the Rubber Facilities Disposal Commission for a petroleum butadiene plant at Houston, Tex. (see story page 3), announced today that it plans to run the unit jointly with the Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Houston. The contract is subject to review by the Department of Justice and congress. Upon acquisition of the facility from the commission, FMC stated, a half interest in the property will be sold by Food Machinery to Tennessee Gas Transmission.

Malaria Control in India Expanded Via New Pact

A supplemental agreement was signed last week by the Foreign Operations Administration and the Government of India for expansion of India's malaria control program in the next three years to include an additional 11,000,000 people at a cost of approximately $9,000,000.

Drug Law Conference Scheduled January 27

Representatives of the federal government, congress and organizations from industry will be among the speakers at the tenth annual meeting of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section of the New York State Bar Association. The meeting will be held January 27 at the Bar Association House, New York.

The morning session will get under way with introductory statements by Charles Wesley Dunn, chairman, and Fred Bartenstein, jr., secretary. This will be followed by a discussion of the food, drug and cosmetic act. Participants will be:—Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; George P. Larrick, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, and William W. Goodrich, assistant general counsel for the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The following papers will then be presented:—"Adequate Narcotic Drug Control," by Harry J. Anslinger, Commissioner of Narcotics; "Influence of Council for Voluntary Food Industry Standards, to Protect and Improve the Public Health," by Dr. James R. Wilson, secretary of the Council on Foods and Nutrition of the American Medical Association, and "The Relationship of the Work of the Board to Food Law Enforcement," by Dr. Robert R. Williams, a member of the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council.

The afternoon session will begin with a discussion of the amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act for the regulation of chemical additives in food. Participating will be:—Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, "father" of the Miller bill, and W. C. Foster, president of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association.

This will be followed by the presentation of three papers:—"Price Restitution Enforcement of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by Edward Brown Williams, attorney at law, Washington, D. C.; "Food Standard Progress of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act." by Michael F. Markel, a Washington attorney, and "Durham-Humphrey Amendment of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act," by Sol A. Herzog, New York attorney.

A report on the products liability law by William J. Condon, attorney for Swift & Co., will follow, after which there will be a floor discussion and business session.

Maltbie Labs to Merge Into Wallace & Tiernan

F. G. Merckel, president of Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., Belleville, N. J., has announced that, effective January 1, Maltbie Laboratories, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary, will be merged into the parent company and will be known as the Maltbie Laboratories Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc.

The change is being made, Mr. Merckel said, to simplify the corporate structure, to effect certain operating economies, and to consolidate the marketing of the Maltbie and Wallace & Tiernan lines of ethical pharmaceuticals. The merger of the two operating units is a further step in the Wallace & Tiernan policy to expand and integrate its activities. The Maltbie plants are located at Newark and Hanover, N. J. At the present time, no personnel or policy changes are contemplated.

Sodium Hexametaphosphate Plant Completed by Westvaco

Westvaco Mineral Products Division, Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, New York, has completed the first plant for the production of sodium hexametaphosphate on the West Coast at Newark, Calif. The new facility has a capacity in excess of 12,000,000 pounds per year in various forms, including powdered, granular, flake and "plates." Westvaco Mineral Products also operates a hexametaphosphate plant at Carteret, N. J. Sodium Hexametaphosphate made at both plants is marketed under Westvaco's brand names "Hexaphos" and "Fosfodril."

Koppers Chemical Division Completes Development Unit

The chemical division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has completed a new development plant at its Kobuta, Pa., works. The facility is a combination laboratory and "overgrown" pilot plant, in which sizable quantities of new products may be produced for market testing. The plant is designed so as to be readily adaptable for a broad range of development activities in the plastics field.

In New Carbide Top-Level Posts

W. A. Woodcock Dr. R. L. Bateman Dr. R. H. Wellman

Dr. R. L. Bateman, formerly manager of the fine chemicals division, has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of product development by Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. In this new capacity, Dr. Bateman will work with John A. Field who was recently made vice-president in charge of sales development and related activities (OPD, 12/13/54). W. A. Woodcock has become manager of the fine chemicals division succeeding Dr. Bateman. Dr. R. H. Wellman has been named manager of the agricultural chemicals division. Mr. Woodcock and Dr. Wellman will assist Dr. Bateman in developing markets for Carbide's newer products.

Grace Ships First Tankcar Of Ammonia From Memphis

Grace Chemical Company last week shipped its first tankcar of anhydrous ammonia from its new petrochemicals plant at Memphis, Tenn. In a brief ceremony at the facility, representatives of Swift & Co., Chicago, accepted delivery of the car.

Production of anhydrous ammonia got under way December 21 at the $20,000,000 ammonia-urea installation. According to William P. Gage, president of Grace Chemical, the new plant will soon reach or exceed its rated capacity of 250 tons daily. Urea production is expected to get under way shortly after the beginning of the new year and will reach its full rated capacity of 150 tons a day about a month later. Total annual capacity of the plant is 90,000 tons of ammonia and 54,000 tons of urea.

Formal unveiling of the plant will take place January 6. Samuel W. Anderson, assistant Secretary of Commerce, will be the main speaker at the dedication ceremonies.

DuPont Chooses Secretary

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., last week named Pierre S. duPont, 3rd, secretary of the concern. He succeeds Lammot duPont Copeland, recently made a vice-president and designated chairman of the finance committee. Mr. duPont has been a director since 1948 and assistant director of sales of the rubber chemicals division, organic chemicals department, since 1951. He is a son of the late Lammot duPont, former president and chairman of the company.

Hercules Plans to Enter Tall Oil Processing Field

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., last week announced plans to enter a new field—the processing of crude tall oil—for the manufacture of resins, purified fatty acids and related products.

The company has arranged for options on an eighty-acre site in Southampton County, Va., in the vicinity of Franklin. The plant, which is expected to go into production in January, 1956, will cost several million dollars and will have a capacity of approximately 35,000 tons annually.

Crude tall oil is a regular by-product of kraft pulp manufacture, and contracts have been negotiated by Hercules with pulp mills in the area adjacent to Franklin for a supply of the crude oil.

Pfizer Foreign Subsidiary Makes Fenton a Vice-Pres.

Richard C. Fenton has been elected vice-president of Pfizer Corporation, foreign trade subsidiary of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. Mr. Fenton, who has been regional director for Europe since 1952, will continue to supervise Pfizer's pharmaceutical operations in that area.

Mr. Fenton joined Pfizer as British branch manager in 1951, to help start operations in Great Britain. Before that, he had been assistant to the managing director of British Schering, Ltd. From 1941 to 1946, he was in the department of economic warfare of the British Foreign Office.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, December 26, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents.

Looking ahead to 1955, purchasing executives are definitely optimistic about industrial conditions for the coming year. Ninety percent of those venturing an opinion anticipate continued improvement in general business. Six percent see it holding at the present level, and only 4 percent expect declining activity. Of those taking the brighter view of 1955, 36 percent see through the first quarter, 15 percent through the first half, while 39 percent, an outstanding number for the survey's longer-term forecasts, carry through the whole year. Impressive as these statistics are, they must be considered in the light of the preponderant opinion expressed, that the degree of change will not be great but, rather, of the creeping type of the past five months.

Overall, the reports indicate that major adjustments and corrections have been made and industry is prepared with new products and stepped-up sales plans to compete in the highly competitive markets of the new year.

The December NAPA survey shows a continuance of the steady improvement of the past five months. New orders are reported up and again have a slight margin over production increases. This is a reversal of the normal December statistics, when the push for holiday goods is over and inventory time approaches. Industrial commodity prices are stabilizing and strong. Inventories are leveling out on the low side. Employment is high; 82 percent report holding or increasing. Buying policy remains conservative, ninety days and under, with a slight movement into the top side of the bracket.

Conditions reported in the December, 1954, survey bear no comparison to those of December, 1953. This year ends on a high note of confidence which reflects the expectation of a very Happy New Year.

Commodity Prices

Industrial commodity price structure at the year-end is stable and reflects a little more strength than last month. Still highly competitive in most markets. Deliveries stretching out here and there. No strong price movement either way is anticipated, though buyers are becoming concerned about the effect on future prices of forthcoming labor demands.

Inventories

Purchased materials inventories are reported about in line with the November reports. Some continue down and others are adding to stock position. There is no inclination to build inventories beyond known requirements and necessary pro-

—*Continued on page 66*

Poisons Labeling Made More Specific by USDA

Interpretation No. 18 issued by the Department of Agriculture under the insecticide, fungicide and rodenticide act was revised last week to make it more specific as to the warning, caution and antidote statements required to appear on labels of economic poisons.

The revision of this important ruling under the law has been under study by officials of USDA's plant pest control branch for months, in cooperation with state officials and industry representatives, and differs from the original interpretation issued November 14, 1949, in these two major ways:—

Major Changes in New Revision

1. The listing of specific chemicals to which the interpretation applies has been brought up to date by the inclusion of forty-four new precautionary label patterns.

2. Fire hazard precautions have been modified.

The modified interpretation became effective immediately upon its publication in the *Federal Register* December 21. In addition to the two broad differences between the old and the new, certain changes have been made in some of the original label patterns. For example, the warnings on DDT have been simplified while those on carbon tetrachloride have been strengthened.

Precautionary statements concerning fire hazards continue to be based on the flash point of the economic poison to be labeled. However, where previously it was necessary to include on the label of formulations having flash points below 80°F, such a statement as:—"Danger—Extremely flammable. Do not use or store near open flame," this warning now more nearly applies to those formulations that have flash points at or below 20°F. This warning is suggested in the revised interpretation:—"Danger — Extremely flammable. Keep away from fire, sparks, and heated surfaces." For those formulations with flash points between 20 and 80 degrees, a suggested label statement is:—"Warning—flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame." For flash points between 80° and 150°F., the caution "Do not use or store near heat or open flame" is acceptable.

New Precautionary Label Listings

Below are the new listings for which specific precautionary label information has been added in the revised interpretation:—Aldrin, ammonium sulfamate, captan, chlordan, chloro-IPC, p-chlorophenyl dimethylurea, p-chlorophenyl-p-chlorobenzene sulfonate, p-chlorophenyl phenyl sulfone, citronella, dichlorophenyl dimethyl-

—*Continued on page 53*

Lever Brothers Appoints Bright Development Chief

Dr. Willard M. Bright, formerly assistant research director of Lever Brothers Company, New York, has been promoted to research and development director, it has been announced by Dr. L. B. Parsons, vice-president in charge of the company's research and development division. Also announced were the appointments of Dr. David Justice as assistant director in charge of the chemical and physical department, and Clyde Hayward as a senior research associate in the product improvement and development department.

Dr. Bright, who has been with Lever since 1952, was formerly director of the Theodore Clark Laboratory of Kendall Company. Dr. Justice, who joined Lever in 1954 as a senior research associate, was formerly associated with Carbide & Carbon Chemical Company in Oak Ridge, Tenn. Earlier, he was a chemist with United States Rubber Corporation. Mr. Hayward joined Lever in 1946 as a chemist in the quality control laboratory of the company's plant in Cambridge, Mass. Prior to being appointed to his new position, he was acting assistant director of the technical services department.

Cutter Laboratories Elects Two New Vice-Presidents

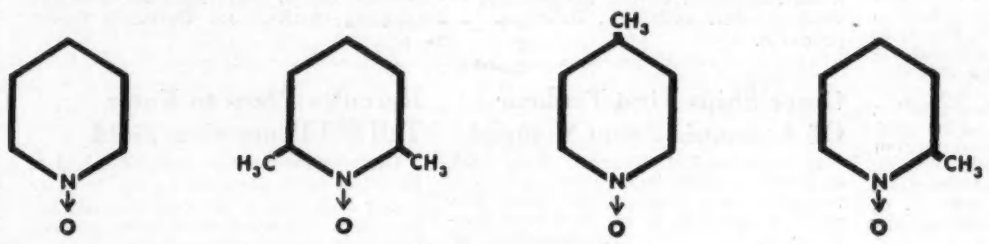
Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has elected T. R. Sandberg, vice-president for manufacturing and Harry R. Lange vice-president for marketing and finance.

Mr. Sandberg has been with Cutter since 1948 as director of manufacturing. Previously, he was with Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Lange has been vice-president for finance and treasurer of the Berkeley concern since 1948. He has been succeeded as treasurer by Steven B. Fiske, who has been with Cutter since 1940.

Reilly reports TO INDUSTRY

From the Research and Development Division, Reilly Tar & Chemical Corporation
Merchants Bank Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

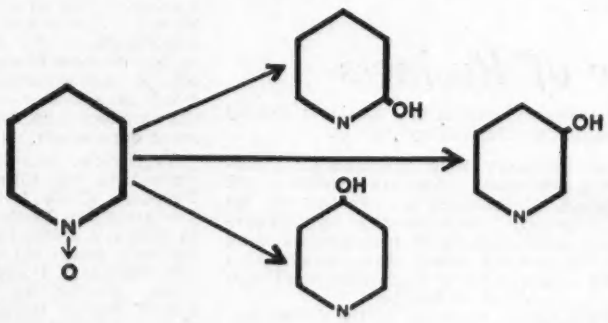
Your interest in Reilly pyridine-N-oxides prompts us to tell you more about them. As many of you already know, we are offering four different pyridine-N-oxides:



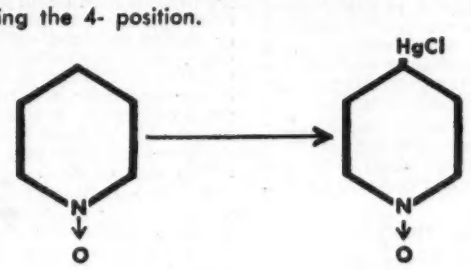
Because they may be easily de-oxygenated to the corresponding pyridine derivative, the pyridine-N-oxides are useful as raw materials for the synthesis of pyridine compounds.

In a previous report we mentioned the application of pyridine-N-oxides to the preparation of pyridyl carbinols and aldehydes, 4-nitropyridines, and chloromethylpyridines.

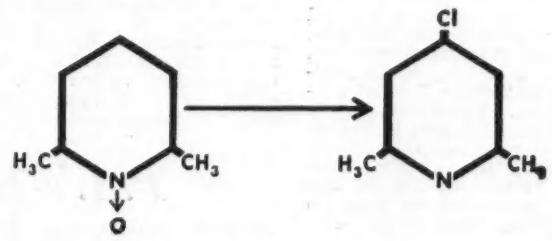
All three of the hydroxypyridines may be prepared from pyridine-N-oxide.



Pyridine-N-oxide is readily mercurated, the mercury entering the 4- position.



Phosphorous oxychloride gives a high yield of 4-chloropyridines.



If you have a problem involving pyridine-N-oxides, write us; we may be able to help you.

Reilly COAL TAR CHEMICALS

The Reilly Researchers

Reilly Coal Tar Chemicals for Industry

Association Meetings

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Atlantic City, N. J., September 22-25.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., April 13-15.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Kentucky hotel, Louisville, Ky., March 20-23; Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4; annual meeting, November 27-30, Statler hotel, Detroit, Mich.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 7-9; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 14-15; annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8.

American Society for Testing Materials, committee week, Netherland Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, January 31-February 4; annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 26-28.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical and Allied Buyers Group of National Association of Purchasing Agents, Palmer House, Chicago, January 18; Commodore hotel, New York, January 25.

Chemical Institute of Canada, protective coatings division conference, Royal York hotel, Toronto, February 24, Ritz Carlton hotel, Montreal, February 25; chemical engineering division conference, Ottawa, March 7-9; annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, joint meeting with CCDA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21; annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19.

Chlorine Institute, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, January 26.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, January 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 3; Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-25.

Essential Oil Association, annual meeting, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, January 7; scientific meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, January 7.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 11-14.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Section, New York State Bar Association, annual meeting, Bar Association House, New York, January 27.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Deshler-Hilton hotel, Columbus, Ohio, March 22-24.

National Pest Control Association, Purdue Pest Control Operators' Conference, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 31-February 4; Southern Pest Control Operators' Conference, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 31-February 2; Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 3-5.

National Petroleum Association, spring meeting, Cleveland, Ohio, April 13-15; annual meeting, Atlantic City, September 14-16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, semi-annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, April 16-17; annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28-March 4.

Plant Maintenance and Engineering Show, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, January 24-27.

Society of Chemical Industry, American section, Perkin medal presentation meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 14.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, regular monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, January 12; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

World Petroleum Congress, Rome, June 6-13.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, April 6-10.

Oil Trades Ass'n to Convene

The Oil Trades Association of New York will hold its quarterly meeting January 19 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. A reception will be held at 6:30 p.m., to be followed by a dinner at 7:30.

S. B. Penick & Co. Managers

Harold E. Pletcher (left) has been appointed production manager in charge of all manufacturing operations of S. B. Penick & Co. and The New York Quinine & Chemical Works, both New York. Frank Seeland has been named manager of Penick's insecticide division. Mr. Pletcher, who will make his headquarters at Penick's Lyndhurst, N. J., plant, in his new post will operate under a new set-up under which management of the firm's facilities in Jersey City, Lyndhurst, Montville and Newark, N. J., will be consolidated. Mr. Pletcher joined the Penick-NYQ group in 1951 as assistant production manager. He formerly was with the Ansco Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation as production manager. Mr. Seeland joined Penick in 1952. He has been active in the agricultural chemical and insecticide fields for over ten years and helped introduce such items as malathion, lindane, sulfoxide and ryania.

Mediterranean's Olive Oil Output Lowest Since 1950

The Foreign Agricultural Service last week estimated the Mediterranean Basin olive oil production from the 1954 crop olives at 763,000 short tons, or 40 percent less than the very large outturn of 1,265,100 tons estimated to have been produced from the 1953 crop. The 1954 estimate would be the smallest quantity of oil since 1950.

A sharp decline from the 1953 level of production had been expected, with 1954 being an "off" year in the two-year cycle normally characteristic of olive production in the major producing countries. However, with unfavorable weather in some countries, especially Spain, production prospects were further adversely affected.

Estimated production by countries this year compared with 1953, in terms of short tons, follows:—

	1953	1954
Europe		
France	12,000	.....
Greece	174,600	125,000
Italy	380,000	220,800
Portugal	134,400	60,000
Spain	363,800	140,000
Yugoslavia	4,000	9,000
Middle East		
Israel	1,500	.....
Syria	3,800	.....
Lebanon	11,000	.....
Turkey	30,000	60,000
Africa		
Algeria	28,000	38,000
French Morocco	18,000	28,000
Tunisia	90,000	65,000
Libya	5,000	.....
Total	1,256,100	*763,000

*Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available.

Tallow Market Study Group Urged by New York Traders

As an outgrowth of a general meeting on the subject, the tallow and grease trade has called upon Frederick Rothe, president of the New York Produce Exchange, to appoint a special committee to study the potential of a tallow futures market.

The special group, which will sample trade opinions on such matters as estimated market participation, contract grade and specifications and delivery basis, will be composed of representatives of soap manufacturers, renderers, meat packers, processors, exporters, dealers and brokers. Inquiries and comments concerning the tallow futures contract should be made to C. R. Berg, secretary of the exchange.

India Pepper Trade Forms New Permanent Association

The India Pepper Trade Association has been established in Cochin as a permanent body to deal with long-term problems of the pepper trade, according to the Department of Commerce.

The new association replaces the All India Pepper Exporters Conference set up in September, 1952, to resolve problems arising out of the seizure by the US Food and Drug Administration of infested shipments to the United States. The conference has been effective in providing liaison for the trade, as well as in improving the quality of pepper shipments.

Management Unit Shapes Its Mid-Winter Conference

How to prepare for sound, strong company growth will be the theme of the American Management Association's mid-winter general management conference at the Statler hotel, Los Angeles, January 24 through 27. More than 1,200 business and industrial leaders from all parts of the country are expected to attend.

A full day of case studies will illustrate the technics being used by growth companies. In a half-day session a panel of company presidents will review what company chief executives should be doing now to assure their firms' futures. Another half day will be devoted to electronic computers and other new scientific tools for decision-making. An afternoon will be spent in discussion of personnel and labor relations in industry.

How growth can be built on a diversified product line will be described by Gordon Mallatratt, general manager and secretary of Rheem Manufacturing Company, Richmond, Calif. Representatives of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will tell how all duPont employees were enlisted in a plant-wide drive against waste of time, materials and effort.

Glycerine Industry Slates Awards at Jan. 27 Meeting

The annual meeting of the glycerine division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, which will be held January 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, will feature the presentation of the 1954 glycerine research awards. The meeting will be held during the association's twenty-eighth annual convention, January 26 through 28 at the Waldorf.

The first award will be an honor plaque and a $1,000 cash prize; the second, an honor certificate and $300 and the third, an honor certificate and $200. Among the technical papers to be delivered will be a report on acetylated monoglycerides by Dr. R. O. Feuge of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., and a review of low-temperature preservation of living cells in glycerine solutions.

John Gosnell Leaving MCA To Establish Own Legal Firm

John Gosnell, who has been on the Washington staff of the Manufacturing Chemists Association for the past three years, is leaving the organization at the end of this month to become associated with Robert N. Hawes in a new law firm, Hawes & Gosnell, which will be located in the Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Gosnell has been a well-known figure in chemical industry circles for a number of years. Prior to his association with MCA, he was with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation engaged in administrative and legal work and later was with the National Production Authority where he was concerned with matters affecting the chemical industry. While with MCA, he served as staff counsel.

Pest Control Operators Plan Regional Parleys

The National Pest Control Association has announced plans for three regional pest control operators' conferences to be held during the next two months. They will be conducted at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind., January 31 through February 4; Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La., January 31 through February 2, and the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 3 to 5.

The first conference will have Prof. J. J. Davis, of Purdue, in charge of the program. He has announced that members are invited to contact him regarding any gadgets or small pieces of equipment they may wish to put on exhibition.

Dr. Philip J. Spear, the new technical director of NPCA, will attend the southern conference at Louisiana State and will be on the program to discuss "Current Developments in Fly Control" and "Activities of the Technical Department of the NPCA." Subjects to be treated at the conference will include:—"PCOs' Taxes," "Sales and Public Relationships," "Rats" and "Termites."

The conference at the University of Massachusetts will have as its theme, "Profits From Headaches." Other topics to be covered will include:—"Anticoagulant Rodenticides—Can We Save 50 Percent of the Cost of These Chemicals?", "Organic Phosphates—How Useful Will the New Group of Low Toxicity Organic Phosphate Insecticides Be in Our Industry?", "Bird Control—Pigeons and Starlings," and "Toxicity Problems—Changes in Concepts of Toxicological Hazards." A forum on fly control will follow, at which Dr. B. V. Travis, of Cornell University, will be the speaker.

Collapsible Tube Makers Set Up Industry Council

Formation of the Collapsible Tube Manufacturers Council, representing all sixteen of the nation's producers, was announced in New York last week. Members of the council are:—

Aluminum Company of America, Edgewater, N. J.; Art Tube Company, Irvington, N. J.; Atlantic Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J.; Atlas Collapsible Tube Company, Chicago; Globe Collapsible Tube Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y.; Michigan Collapsible Tube Company, East Detroit, Mich.; National Collapsible Tube Company, Providence, R. I., and Peerless Tube Company, Bloomfield, N. J.

Also, Sheffield Tube Corporation, New London, Conn.; Standard Collapsible Tube Company, Rochester, Pa.; Sun Tube Corporation, Hillside, N. J.; J. S. Turner White Metal Company, New Brunswick, N. J.; Victor Metal Products Company, Newport, Ark., and Chicago, Calif.; Wheeling Stamping Company, Wheeling, W. Va.; White Metal Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J., and Indianapolis, Ind., and A. H. Wirz Inc., Chester, Pa.

"The primary aim of the council is to unite the thinking and energies of our industry in promoting the important packaging role played by collapsible metal tubes," Mark W. Dresden, of the Wirz company, who was elected chairman of the council, stated.

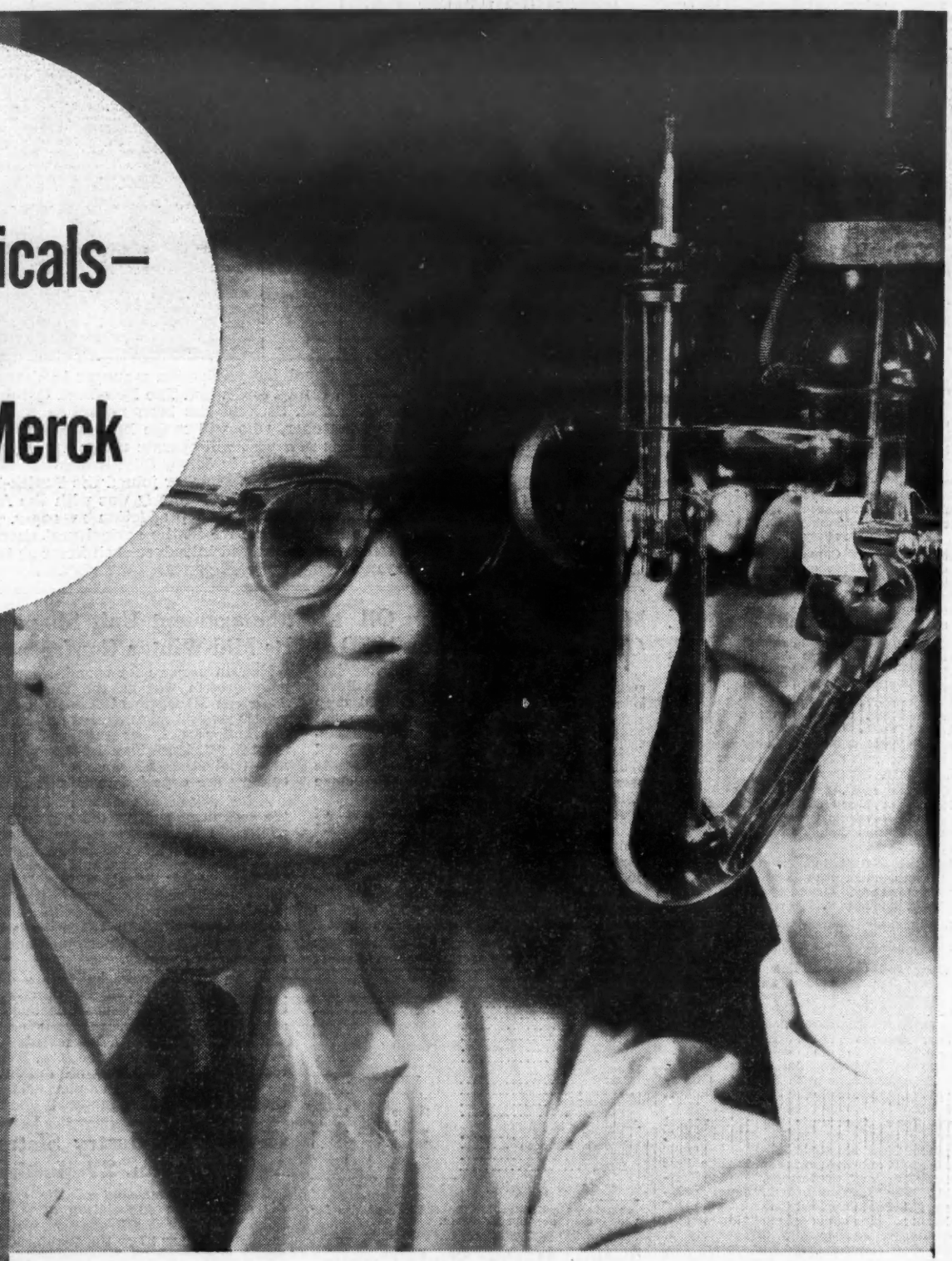
APhA Chooses Salt Lake City Pharmacist as Its 1955 Head

The American Pharmaceutical Association, which elects its officers by a mail ballot, has selected John B. Heinz, a Salt Lake City, Utah, pharmacist, as its president-elect. Mr. Heinz will be installed at APhA's annual convention in Miami Beach, Fla., the week of May 1. Other association officers who will assume their posts in May are:—

First vice-president-elect, Troy C. Daniels, dean of the College of Pharmacy, University of California, San Francisco; second vice-president-elect, George C. Roberts, Greenwood, Miss., practicing pharmacist; member-elect of the APhA council, Dr. H. A. B. Dunning of Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore, Md.; member-elect of the council, Louis J. Fischl, Oakland, Calif., pharmacist, and member-elect of the council, Henry H. Gregg, Minneapolis, Minn., pharmacist.

The present officers of the association, who will continue in their posts through the Miami Beach convention, are:—President, Newell Stewart of New York; first vice-president, Mr. Heinz, and second vice-president, Ronald V. Robertson of Spokane, Wash.

For Fine Chemicals— Look First to Merck



ANALGESICS
ANTIBIOTICS
BISMUTH SALTS
BROMIDES
CAFFEINE
CITRATES
EPHEDRINES
IODIDES
MAGNESIUM SALTS
QUININES
SALICYLATES
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VITAMINS
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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, December 24 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms. works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50

Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1435
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —

USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86

Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —

Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .75 - .80
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .76 - .81

Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. 1.27 - 1.35
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 - 1.36

Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .78 - .82
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - .83

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07½- —

Methyl (see M)

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19

Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85

Acetyltributyl citrate tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- .38½
tanks, works lb. .32 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —

Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½

Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of shipt., 1,000-lb. lots lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (80 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. .58 - .60

Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .37 - .37½

Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works, same basis lb. 2.53 - 2.60

p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50

Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white). USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic USP dms., 25-50 kilo lots, kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —

Battery, chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45

Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).

Boric, tech. 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.172.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.149.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.196.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50- —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.147.00- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75- —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.50- —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50- —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —

Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00- —
smaller lots same basis, ton.157.00- —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50- —
smaller lots same basis, ton.181.50- —

Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.

Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —

Butyric, 99% dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb.10.50 -13.00

Camphoric, nat., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
syn., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Capric, dms lb. .23¾- .25½

Caprylic, dms lb. .23¾- .25½

Cassella dms., 100% basis, frt., alld lb. 1.44 - 1.75

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36

Chicago, bbls. frt alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21

o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63

Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —

Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.

Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25

Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29

NF (see Chromium trioxide).

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran dms., c.l. lb. .28¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .29¼- —
smaller lots lb. .29¾- .31¼

hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms. c.l lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼

Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.

Acid, Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24¼- .26
tanks lb. .22½- —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25 - .26¾
tanks lb. .23¼- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .14½- .16¼
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¾
tanks lb. .12¼- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works, lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00

Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret., dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C. to 236° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .44 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots lb.14.75 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.10.25 - —
Desoxycholic, fib. dms. 100-lb. lots, lb.15.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Acid, 2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35½- —
tanks, works lb. .33½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 1.80 —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld, lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .82 - —
paste, bbls., works, 100% basis, lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.

Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .73 - 93
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22¼
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .126 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 1.39
USP, cbys lb. .88 —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib dms, works lb. 5.00 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 - 20
smaller lots lb. .1750- .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 - .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 .3699
USP, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175- —
1 to 19 lb. .2225- .2277
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818- —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11 98
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.15 -12.50
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .35¼- .37
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2025- —
w. w., dms lb. .2325- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .29½
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	dejnsjohns		
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
		dms.	drums	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dom.	domestic	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	E.	east	ord.	ordinary
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	oz.	ounce
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	p-	para
		exp.	expressed	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	F.	fahrenheit	pf.	proof
		ferment.	fermentation	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	fib.	fiber	powd.	powdered
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point			pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
		gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
b.r.	boiling range	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
bxs.	boxes	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
C.	centigrade	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
cbys.	carboys			reg.	regular
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	resub.	resublimed
				ret.	returnable
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	SD	specially denatured
		incl.	included	s.d.	single distilled
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	S. E.	southeast
c.l.	carlots	kgs.	kegs	secs.	secondary
cns.	cans	l-	laevo	s.g.	seconds
coml.	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	shipt.	specific gravity
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	soln.	shipment
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.u.	solution
		liq.	liquid	syn.	standard unit
cps.	centipoises	m-	meta	tanks.	synthetic
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tech.	railroad tankcars
cs.	cases			tert-	technical
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum	t.l.	tertiary
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	t.w.	truck loads
d-	dextro	N-	nitrogen	USP	tank wagons
dbl.	double	n-	normal		U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dl-dist.	dextro-laevo distilled	NF	National Formulary	W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's—Alcohol, Ethyl, 190 Pf.

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted basis 9.00 9.30
Amide, USP, (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° Be chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be chys., c.l., work E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP (NF consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .16¾ - .18½
tanks lb. .15 - —
dbl. dist., (white), dms lb. .19¼ - .21
tanks lb. .17½ - —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾ - —

Acid, b-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .14 - .15¾
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic).
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic).
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½ - —
c.l. works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 - .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, fib. dms lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works. lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .16¼ - .18
tanks lb. .14½ - —
s. d., dms lb. .14¾ - .16½
tanks lb. .13 - —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .13¾ - .15½
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¼ - .15
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16 - .17¾
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks works ton. 18.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton. 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton. 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works frt equald lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton. 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton. 29.00 - —
65% tanks works ton. 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13½ - .15¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .12¾ - .14½
rubbermakers,. bgs lb. .11½ - .13
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - 1.76
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .41 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .41½ - —
smaller lots lb. .42 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
small dms lb. .45 - .51
imp., bgs lb. .36½ Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.80 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under '2' 2,4,5T).
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls lb. 2.90 3.10
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., c.l. lb 65 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.30 - 1.33
powd., bbls. lb. 1.35 - 1.37
tech., crys., bbls. lb. .35 - .37
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½ - .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., l.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16½ - —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl., bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
indust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis, gal. .59½ - .65½
tanks, dlvd. same basis, gal. .41½ - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½ - .66½
tanks, same basis gal. .42½ - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½ - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59½ - .65½
tanks, same basis gal. .41½ - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 - 20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —

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Alcohol, ethyl, absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	gal.	21.58	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	21.83	-	21.69
tanks, same basis	gal.	21.45	-	—
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	30	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	28	-	—
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.23¾	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¾	-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.21¾	-	—
Furfuryl, cns., works	lb.	.29	-	—
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.21	-	—
Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21½	-	—
l.c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.22	-	—
Newark, N. J.	lb.	.22½	-	—
tanks, Memphis, Tenn	lb	.184	-	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation refined)				
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.23	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.24	-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.21	-	—
Isopropyl, refd 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.48	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55	-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.35	-	—
95% dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.50	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.57	-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.37	-	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.52	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.59	-	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.39	-	—
Lauryl, bots	lb	2.00		2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).				
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).				
Octyl, perfumers grade, bots tech. (see Octanol, normal).	lb.	1.75		3.25
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms	lb.	1.14	-	1.45
standard, dms	lb.	1.26	-	1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.10	-	—
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	lb.	.54	-	—
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.44½	-	—
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.47	-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.43	-	—
indust grade dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y	lb.	.305	-	—
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia	lb.	.33	-	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.29	-	—
Wood (see Metnanol)				
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.23	-	—
denaturing grade, dms	gal.	2.15	-	—
Aldrin, 60% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.538	-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.588	-	—
Aletris root, bgs	lb.	1.75	-	1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).				
Allethrin, 100%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	32.00	-	—
90%, dms., frt alld	lb.	28.50	-	—
soln., 20%, dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	6.50	-	—
2½%, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.90	-	1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).				
Allyl bromide, cbys., works	lb.	1.35	-	1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.15	-	—
Starch, solid, dms., works	lb.	.52¾	-	.54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms. works	lb	25½		26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs	lb.	.40	-	—
powd., cs.	lb.	.50	-	—
Curacao, kgs	lb.	.50		.55
Socotrine, kgs	lb.	No prices		
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs	lb	3.75		3.83
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol)				
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).				
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).				
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).				
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).				
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).				
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs		4.30	-	—
lump, dms., works 100 lbs		5.05	-	—
powd., dms., works 100 lbs		5.20	-	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20	-	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾	-	.08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs.		4.55	-	—
lump, dms., works 100 lbs.		5.30	-	—
powd., dms., works 100 lbs.		5.45	-	—
USP, burnt, dms	lb.	.20	-	.21
hydrous, dms	lb.	.07¾	-	.08
Potash-chrome, dms	lb.	.17	-	—
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.60	-	—
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.		5.00	-	—
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.0385	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0410	-	.0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.14	-	—
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.13	-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald,	lb.	.1550	-	—
cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1030	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1070	-	—
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.0369	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0435	-	.0960
tanks, works 100 lbs.		2.80	-	—
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.29	-	.31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.1575	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1678	-	.1875
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.				
Formate, basic soln., cbys	lb.	.09½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10	-	—
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.028	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0305	-	.0405
light bgs. dlvd	lb.	.17		—
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works	lb.	.22	-	—
contract, works	lb.	.21	-	—
8-9½% Al_2O_3 fib dms., works	lb.	.19	-	—
contract, works	lb.	.18	-	—
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works	lb.	.82½	-	—
contract, works	lb	79½	-	—
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).				
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.222	-	—
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.205	-	—
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).				
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms	lb.	.63½	-	—
standard, dms	lb.	.43	-	—
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms	lb.	1.02½	-	—
standard, dms	lb.	.72	-	—

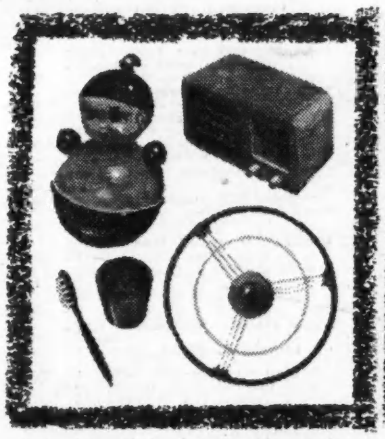
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.30	-	—
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34	-	.37
monobasic, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34	-	.37
tribasic ctns., c.l.	lb.	.33	-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.34	-	.37

Aluminum sulfate, cml., bulk, c.l., works 100lbs.		1.85	-	—
grd., c.l., bgs., works	ton.	37.00	-	—
lump, c.l., bgs., works	ton.	40.00	-	—
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works., frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.55	-	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.		3.95	-	—
USP, gran., dms., works	lb.	.16	-	.18
powd., dms., works	lb.	.22	-	.24
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).				—
Ambergris, gray, bots	oz.	8.00		10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis	lb.	1.03	-	1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.32½	-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.31	-	—
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	48½	-	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.45	-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.45	-	—
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms. works	lb.	.60	-	—
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots.	lb.	2.05	-	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.50	-	—
p-Aminophenol, dms. frt. alld	lb.	.97	-	.98
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms	lb.	3.55	-	—
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald	ton.	85.00	-88	00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1	lb.	.18½	-	—
2	lb.	.19	-	—
3	lb.	.19½	-	.20
4	lb.	.20	-	—
5	lb.	.21	-	—
refrigeration tanks, works, frt. equald.	ton.	87.50	-90.50	

Ammonia, aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs.		3.60	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		4.00	-	—
tanks, works, anhyd. basis	ton.	96.00	-	—
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs.		8.25	-	—
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.		8.65	-11.15	
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)				
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis	ton	96.00	-	—
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms	lb.	.38	-	—
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.80	-	—
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	.81	-	1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works,	ton.	317.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	390.50	-	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	395.50	-	—
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.		6.50	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.50	-	—
imp., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07¼	-	.08½
Bichromate, dms., works	lb.	.42	-	.43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd	lb.	.2145	-	.2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls	lb.	.38	-	.39
dms.	lb.	.39	-	.42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.				
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms	lb.	.23		.24
Chloride, tech., white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.		5.25	-	—
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.		7.00	-	—
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.17¼	-	—
Citrate, dibasic, bbls	lb.	.75	-	—
dms.	lb.	.80	-	.85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).				

Ammonium fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).				
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).				
Hypophosphite, NF, dms	lb.	3.07	-	—
Iodide, NF, dms., bots	lb.	4.26	-	4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works	lb.	.50	-	.55
Nitrate dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald	ton.	68.00		-70.00
with dolomite, 20.5%N, bgs., Hopewell, Va	ton.	51.00	-	—
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N. eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton.	ton.	74.50	-	—
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles.	ton.	84.89	-	—
Oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.26½	-	.31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works	ton.	227.00	-	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	300.50	-	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	305.50	-	—
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher				
Perchlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.50	-	.75
Persulfate, kgs	lb.	.38		—
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0865	-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	.09	-	—
dibasic, NF, bgs., dms	lb	45	-	—
tech, bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald	lb.	.0865	-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0915	-	—
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs	lb.	1.62	-	1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works	lb	11		12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works	lb.	.18		.20
Sulfate, coke-oven bulk, producing ovens	ton.	42.00		-47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works,	ton.	44.00	-	—
works	ton.	42.00	-	—
purif., dms., works	lb.	.08½	-	.10

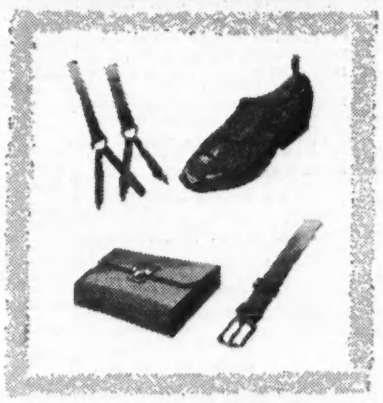


FATTY ACIDS FIT YOUR INDUSTRY

Fatty Acids are used in numberless end products. Industry upon industry is dependent on Fatty Acids as raw materials . . . and all of these manufacturers want the best Fatty Acids available.

A. Gross & Company can supply you with products that are uniform at all times which means that you can forget about making constant changes in your formulations. No matter what you make, you want Fatty Acids of the highest degree of stability and resistance to oxidation and rancidity.

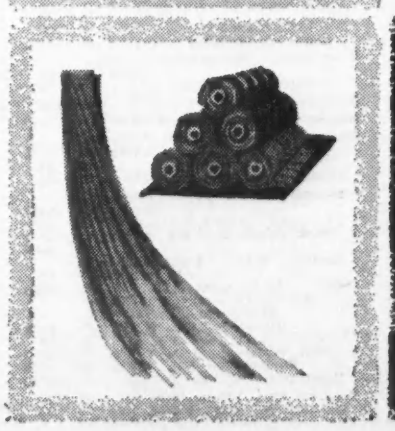
Ask A. Gross & Company for full information and technical service on the Fatty Acids you need.



A. GROSS & COMPANY

295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Factory, Newark, N. J.

Distributors in Principal Cities Manufacturers Since 1837



Ammonium Sulfide—Calcium Sulfate

Ammonium sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis ton 240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis, ton 300.00 - —
tanks frt alld.. 100% basis, ton 180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .28
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis, lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt alld lb. 65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride di-basic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb. 28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots .... lb 28.00 - —
dl, cms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld E of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .18 - —
tanks same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb 90 1.25
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms .... lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb 74 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l. works, lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms, c.l. works lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l. works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.25 1.55
tech., dms lb. 75 1.20
Angelica root, dom. bls lb. .60 70
Aniline oil dms, c.l. works, frt alld, lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld .... lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld .... lb. .20 - —
Salt, cms., frt. alld lb. .33 - —
c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs. min., lb. .24 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .25 - —
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .38 - —
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots, dms ..... lb 1.30 2.70
o-Anisidine dms, works ..... lb 88 —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb .97 —
Annatto seed, whole bgs. ..... lb 24 —
powd., dms. ..... lb. 28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls., frt. alld lb. 88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .29 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb. .30½- —
Potassium tartrate, tech., gran. powd., dms lb. .59 - .62
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride, annyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .64 - .65
Antipyrine NF dms lb 2.50 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 23 40 -23 90
Areca nuts, powd. bbls lb .15 16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz 4.50 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1-kilo lots kilo 74.80 -83.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipt. ports per 100 kilos, 100% basis 25.00 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana) nat lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide USP dms lb. .48 —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dvld lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida cs ..... lb. .36 .39
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 1,300.00 - —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton 68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 39.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton 32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton 20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz 7.00 - —
Sulfate, USP, bots ..... oz 4.00 - —

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units, .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units, .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark bags ..... lb .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb cms ..... lb 4.50 —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton 92.50 - —
smaller lots works .... ton 102.50 - —
Chlorate kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 158.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 168.00 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald .. lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ..... ton 180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works .... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide grd., dms, c.l., frt. equald, ton 255.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works .. ton 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton 41.60 - —
ex-whse N Y ton 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .35 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite dom. 200 mesh bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp., Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots ex whse ton 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works .. lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde NF dms lb 74 1.05
tech. cbys. dms lb .44 —
Benzene (see Benzol)
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs. dms c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l. works, gamma unit-lb. .015 —
wet dust, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb 3.48 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district ... gal. .40 - —
Geneva Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa .... gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. ... gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas .... gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .40 - —
Syracuse N Y gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ... gal. .40 - —
Youngstown Ohio ... gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb 1.40 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald, lb. .18 .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .96 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis ... lb. .21 - —
A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns ..... lb 1.30 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. ..... lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. ..... lb. 1.55 1.65
Salicylate, bots ..... lb 1.50 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b-g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots ..... gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Dipnenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms ..... lb 4.47 5.05
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.37 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms .... lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point ..... lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms. l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb. higher
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse ..... lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse... lb. .085 - —
Black, charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works ..... lb. .0160- .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls ..... lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls ..... lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls ..... lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 110.00 - —
N. Y whse ..... ton 140.88 -165.00
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs. unit-ton. 6.75 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 6.75 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .16½
l.c.l. ..... lb. .17½- .22½
Bloodroot, bls. ..... lb. .48 - .50
Blue alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn and N C., E. of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb 2.00 - —
toner, bbls. (the flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis, lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls, same basis lb 75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls, same basis lb. .53 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls, same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls, same basis, lb. .16½- .18½
reg. types, dry, bbls., same basis, lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls .. lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 68.00 -70.00
Los Angeles ..... ton 82.00 - —
Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton 125.75 - —
bulk c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton 108.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 103.25 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt alld or nearest whse. pt lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. ..... lb 2.50 - 4.50
Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur)
Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21½- —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys. ..... lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots ..... lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works ... lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l. works lb. .04½ .15½
raw paper bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- .07
Turkey type bgs. c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey-type bgs. works lb. .06¾- .07
Vandyke bbls works lb. .09½- .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20
Buchu leaves, bls. ..... lb. .50 - —
Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy .... lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy ..... lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 .. gal. .03½- —
N. Y. harbor ..... gal. .08 - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .38 - —
n-Ether, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .30 - —
Lactate dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works ..... lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less truckloads works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, l.c.l., frt equald, lb. .24 - .27
Butylamine (see mono-d-, and tri-).
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

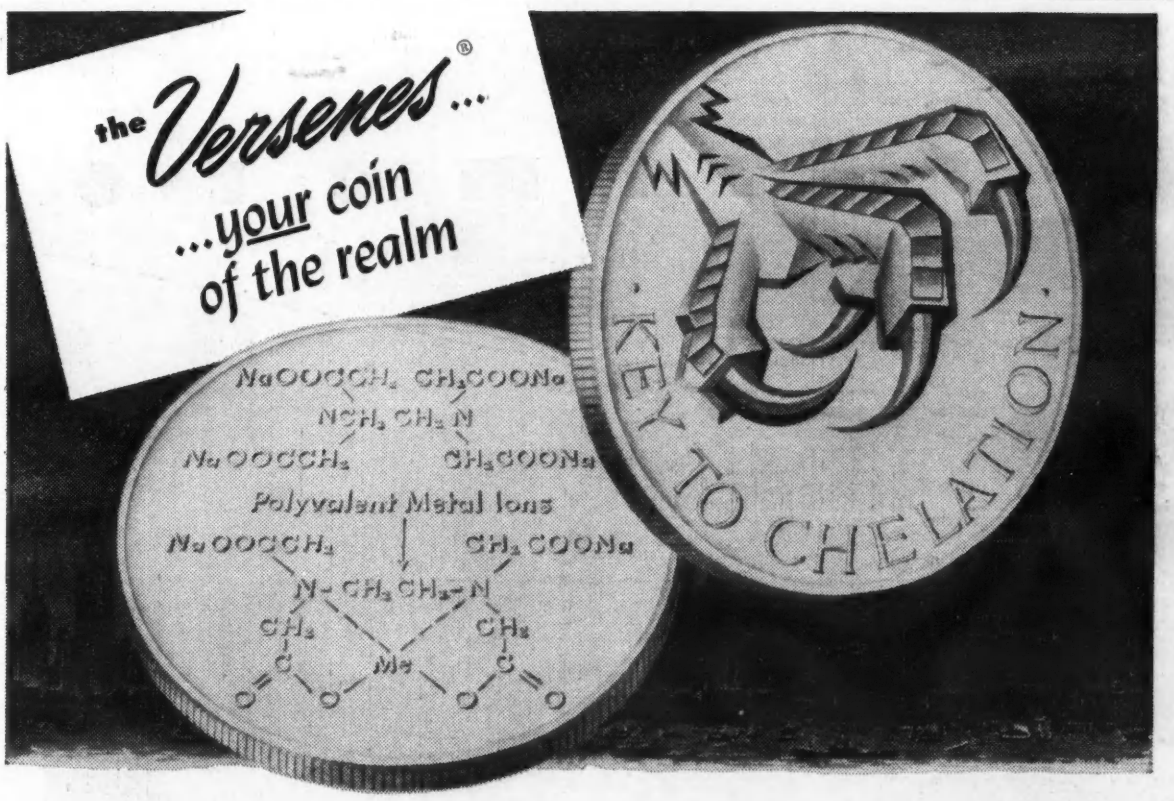
Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.05
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms ..... lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .75 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .80 - .90
in edible oil (see Viosterol).
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld on 96 lbs or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars ..... lb. .90 - .97
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 0 microns, bgs c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton 40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 —
l.c.l., works ..... ton 45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton 45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ..... ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst., purif., dms ... lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton 27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ... ton 33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms, c.l., frt equald ton 25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .40 - —
Chromate bgs, frt equald lb. 29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA bbls., dms ... lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs. 22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb. same basis dm. 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars ..... lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works ..... lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms ..... lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.c., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs 7.60 7.95
feed grade, 18½ to 21 units, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... ton 74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs., frt. equald ... ton 85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ... 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works ..... lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30 - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum).

Calomel, USP, powd., dms..... lb. 5.42 - —
Camphene 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .103 - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat., USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots. lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs .. lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more .. lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots..... lb. .60 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots ..... lb. .91 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs ..... lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs. ..... lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs. ..... lb 4.00 4.05
powd. bxs. ..... lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms .. lb. 4.35 - 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs..... lb. .21 - .21½
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —
Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis ..... lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis..... lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l. same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .1125- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .0515- .0523
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., frt. alld. lb. .10½- .12¼
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .11¾- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .085 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, selected, bleached, A, cs. .lb. 3.75 - —
B, cs. .....lb. 3.30 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 1.85 - —
Guatemalan, cs. .....lb. 1.90 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.00 - —
Ceylon, bgs. .....lb. 2.00 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 7.80 - —
smaller lots, dlvd. .....lb. 7.95 - 8.45
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots. .....lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .27 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid..lb. .22 - .22½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis .. lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis...lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls.....lb. .16½- .16¾
longstick, cracked, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
shortstick, cracked, bls.....lb. .17½- .17¾
Saigon, broken, bls. .....lb. Nominal
medium, reconditioned, bls..lb. Nominal
thin, bls. .....lb. Nominal
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton.104.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.35.00 Nom.
Castoreum, nat., cns.....lb. 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns .....lb. 9.00 - —
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works.....lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls....lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt..lb. .48 - .50
Indian, bgs. .....lb. .15 - .15½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .543 - .553
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .583 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fw. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, works....lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Roman, cs .....lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works..... lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works.....ton.77.00 - —
bulk c.l., works .....ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South.ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South .....ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —
Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0510- —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1102- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots.....lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less....lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld .... lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .66 - —
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area .. lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
USP, dms ..... lb. .30 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. Zone 1 ..... lb. .86 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed 6½% tins, pails, works lb 4.23 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works .. lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works .. lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis. lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis....lb.58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, coml., bots.....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs frt alld ..... lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis ..... lb 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride fib dms. frt adjusted. lb 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. 10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works ..... lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide NF bags lb 82 .89
Yellow, (see Yellow chrome)
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine cryst. cns 100-oz. lots. oz. .65 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots .... oz. .37 - .40⅛
Cinchonine cryst. cns. 100-oz lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30⅛
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms. frt adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 .....lb. .60 - —
"0000," bgs., shipt.....lb. No prices.
Citral, bots., cns .....lb. 6.05 - 6.20
Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Civet, artif., bots.....lb.13.75 -15.00
nat., bots.....oz. 7.50 -15.00



THE VERSENES® "Versene" is the registered trade mark of certain synthetically prepared polyamino acids and their salts. As products of modern chelate chemistry, they form soluble, non-ionic chelates with polyvalent metallic ions and completely change their properties so that they can no longer react with other materials and be precipitated from solution by common precipitating agents.

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VERSENE REGULAR (The original Versene) inactivates all metallic ions but is not especially effective for chelating iron in *alkaline* solutions, yet it is the best iron chelating agent for use in *acidic* solutions (liquid or powder).

VERSEN-OL is the trisodium salt of N-hydroxyethylethylene diamine triacetic acid*. It is a very effective agent for chelating trivalent iron from pH7 to pH10. It forms strong 1:1 ferric chelates. After chelating the iron it will then chelate other heavy metal or alkaline earth ions (liquid or powder).

VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC is the most powerful complexing agent known for *iron* in the alkaline pH range. It also chelates copper, nickel, cobalt and zinc (47% solution).

VERSENE Fe3 is a combination of VERSENE and VERSENE Fe3 SPECIFIC. It complexes both iron and other metallic ions (liquid or powder).

VERSENE-T complexes ferric and divalent metal ions including hard water salts in *any* caustic solution (55.5% solution).

VERSENE-9. This is the trisodium salt of EDTA. It has a pH of 9.3 in solution at 1% concentration. 1 gram complexes a minimum of 242 mgms. of $CaCO_3$. Its general chemical reaction is identical to Versene Regular.

VERSENE IRON CHELATE is an agricultural Versene to correct iron deficiency and cure chlorosis in citrus and other green growth occurring in *acid* soils. It is the disodium iron chelate of EDTA absorbed into inert vermiculite for convenience in application (50 lb. bags).

VERSEN-OL IRON CHELATE for agriculture is the monosodium iron complex of Versen-OL. It contains 19% min. of iron chelate calculated as NaFe EEDTA*, (4.29% Fe as Fe_2O_3). Balance inert. Cures iron deficiency in plants growing in *any* soil (50 lb. bags).

DISODIUM VERSENATE DIHYDRATE (dry powder) an Analytical Reagent grade of Versene Regular for research and analytical purposes.

VERSENATE INDICATOR (alcohol solution). Color indicator for Versenate method of water analysis.

CALCIUM DISODIUM VERSENATE (25% solution). Chemically Pure grade material for use as stabilizers in drugs, vitamins, pharmaceuticals.

LEAD DISODIUM VERSENATE (34% solution). Preformed complex for use in vinyl plastic emulsions.

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George Mann & Co., Inc., 251 Fox Point Boulevard, Providence, R. I.
Baroda & Page, Inc., Houston, Dallas, Corpus Christi, New Orleans, St. Louis, Wichita, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Kansas City, Mo.
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crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton 10.00 - —
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn ton 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port long ton 42.00 -45.00
lump bulk, Atl. port long ton 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 10.00 - —
t.c.l. Georgia works ton 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton 13.50 -14.50
t.c.l. ton 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton 20.00 -35.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 50.00
t.c.l., ex whse net ton 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .56 - .57
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .56 - .57
CMC, purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose).
standard, low or med. vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
crude, 96%, low or med. vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .41 - —
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

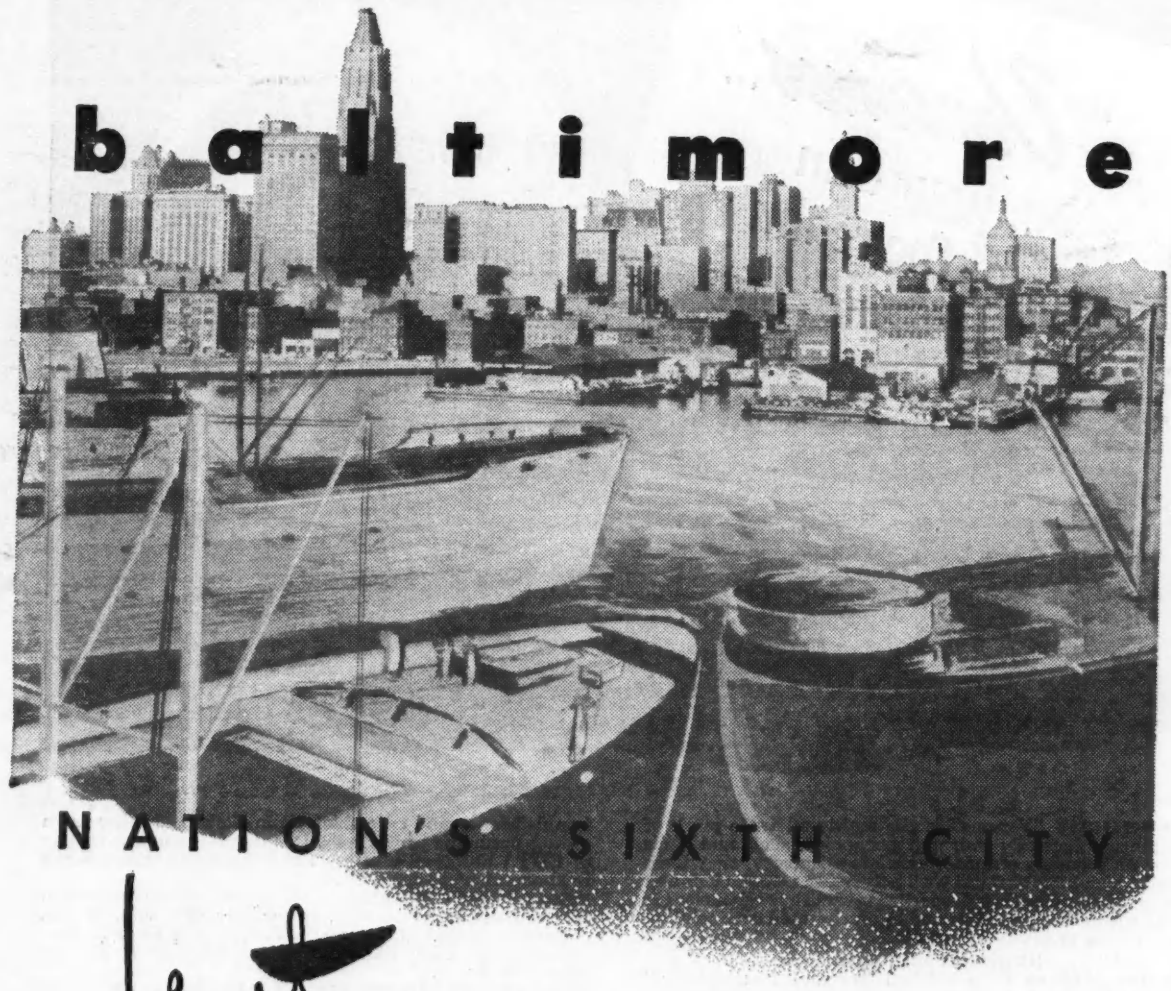
Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .30
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .285 - .32
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2850- .3125
t.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex whse gal. .1650- 1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.37 - 1.30
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst, 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .88 - .90
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 -
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .23
blue, bls lb. .20 - .23
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .41 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .273
Chloride anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .30 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .23½- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .44½
red, USN type I, 97%, bbls., works lb. .48½- .58
type II, 99%, bbls., works. lb. .41 - .46½
Quinolinolate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 10.35
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 -11.35

Copper sulfate monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 22.50
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 -24.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl., Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 177.50 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 172.50 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .10 - .10½
Roumanian, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
Corn sugar tanners, chipped, paper bgs. c.l. 60,000 lbs min 100 lbs 7.31 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42 dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.32 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, sacked, Memphis ton. 72.00 - —
solvent, same basis ton. 70.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .27 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .3850- —
t.c.l. same basis gal. .4510- —
tanks same basis gal. .2970- —
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range, non-ret. dms. c.l. frt equald lb. .133 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .25 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. No prices.
powd., cs. lb. No prices.
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
t.c.l. bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms., c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
t.c.l. dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 - —
t.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½- .37¾
t.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., same basas lb. .46½- .48¼
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 - —
14½% P, paper bgs, works ton. 48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton. 56.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., works ton. 64.35 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary paper bgs, c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .10½- .11



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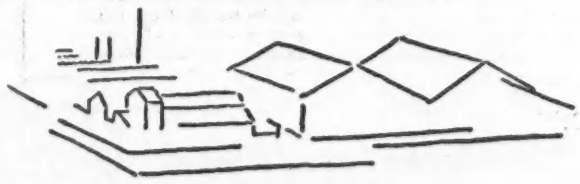


MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA
SINCE 1845
99 PARK AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N.Y.
Allied Chemical

Dextrose, USP, dms.	lb.	.17¾-	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.50	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28¼-	—
o-Dianisidine fib. dms	lb.	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾-	.90
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90¼-	.91
tanks, same basis	lb.	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.68	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.68½-	.69
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.66	.66½
Tartrate dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.64	.71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.53	—
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.95	—
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works	lb.	.30½-	.31½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31½-	.32½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works	lb.	.75	.83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.12¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.05¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.04¼-	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.51¾-	—
tanks works	lb.	.49¾-	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works	lb.	.58¼-	.59
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.59¼-	.60
Dieldrin, dms. frt. alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.26¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½-	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.67½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.68½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.65½-	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.25	—
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18¾-	—
c.l. works	lb.	.19¼-	—
tanks works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.50½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½-	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.48½-	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.46¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.47	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¼-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.27	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.28¼-	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.19½-	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27¼-	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.25¼-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.18½-	—
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E.	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.44	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.41½-	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	—
1-kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	—
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms.,	lb.	.90	1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	5.00	5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.35	.38
Oleate, dms	lb.	.31	—
Stearate, dms	lb.	.26	.27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½-	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.17	—
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.17	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms	lb.	2.80	3.00
tech., dms	lb.	1.04	1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
tanks, works	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.61	.61½
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.12	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	5.25	5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.45	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.50	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Dimethyl exthanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.43	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.45	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	1.40	—
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.55	—
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis	lb.	.53	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	1.70	2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½-	—
	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.27	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.28	—
tanks, works	lb.	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.16½-	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.42½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.39½-	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28¼-	—
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works.	lb.	.35½-	.36
tanks, works	lb.	.33	—
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.57	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms	lb.	.20	—
89°C., dms	lb.	.22	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.15¾-	—
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	—
refd., 68°C., dms.	lb.	.21	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.45½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46½-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.43½-	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33½-	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30½-	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.63½-	.64
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.61	.61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.57	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	.58	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.28¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb	29¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works	gal.	.405	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.455	—
ex-whse	gal.	.57	—
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South.	gal.	.64	—
dlvd. N. Y.	gal.	.82	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.50	—
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb.	.54	.61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.51¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.53¾-	—
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots	lb.	.48	—
smaller lots	lb.	.49	.50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	5.30	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14¾-	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock	ton.	70.00	72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.00	—
l.c.l., works, 100% basis	lb.	1.15	—
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd:—			
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.75
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	7.85
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.85
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.50
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	11.05
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.40
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.10

First Aid—Zinc oxide is a major constituent of surgical adhesive tape, because it imparts pharmaceutical properties, good aging, and is the only pigment that promotes formation of a "wet tack," essential for good adhesion.

Diet for Vitamin-C—Spraying zinc oxide suspensions on citrus trees is an effective way of thwarting "mottle leaf"—a serious disease resulting from a deficiency of zinc in the soil.

Courtesy: John Bean Div. FMC.

HERE'S TO YOUR HEALTH ...with Horse Head Zinc Oxide

Skin Care—Babies as well as adults benefit from the protective and mildly astringent properties of zinc oxide in ointments, lotions and baby powders. Zinc oxide ointment is one of the most widely used unguents in a large variety of skin diseases and irritations, such as eczema, ringworm and impetigo.

How can such diverse applications as surgical adhesive tape, orange groves and skin ointments utilize zinc oxide?

Its amphoteric property is an important reason—zinc oxide is neutral in water, but reacts with both acids and alkalies to form a wide variety of compounds, many of which have unique properties.

How can zinc oxide lower your costs and improve your products? Our Technical Service Division will be glad to discuss your problems with you.

TYPICAL USES FOR ZINC OXIDE

Agriculture, catalysts, ceramics, cosmetic powders, ferrites, linoleum, lubricants, matches, paints, pharmaceuticals, metal-treating phosphate solutions, phosphors, rayon, resins, roofing granules, rubber compounds, silicate abrasive wheels, wallpaper, zinc chromate, zinc stearate and other soaps, zinc plating.

HORSE HEAD PRODUCTS

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

Producer of the most complete line of zinc oxides for all uses since 1852

160 Front St., New York 38, N. Y.

Dyes, Coaltar—N-Ethylaniline

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	—
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	—
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	—
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.05	—
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb	2.85	—
No. 9, cns	lb	2.85	—
No. 10, cns	lb	2.30	—
No. 11, cns	lb	1.85	—
No. 12, cns	lb	2.65	—
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	—
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	—
No. 19, cns	lb.	15.45	—
No. 21, cns	lb	3.60	—
No. 22, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 28, cns	lb	24.65	—
No. 33, cns	lb	17.45	—
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns	lb	16.10	—
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb	10.95	—
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	—
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	—

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb	16.10	—
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	—
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	13.50	—
Yellow Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns	lib.	10.95	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.74	—
27 Fast light orange 2G	lb.	.90	—
31 Phloxine 2G	lb.	.74	—
36 Yellow 2G	lb.	.83	—
40 Orange R extra, conc	lb.	1.06	—
57 Fuchsine 6B	lb.	1.08	—
79 Scarlet 2R	lb.	.81	—
151 Orange AD	lb.	.55	—
161 Orange RR	lb.	.66	—
176 Fast red A	lb.	.99	—
179 Rubine XX, conc	lb.	1.14	—
180 Blue F4B	lb.	.92	—
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	—
202 Chrome blue black, conc.	lb.	.75	—
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.78	—
208 Fast blue SR	lb.	.91	—
216 Chrome red B	lb.	.84	—
234 Brown Y	lb.	.98	—
246 Blue black, extra, conc	lb.	.95	—
275 Milling red 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	—
289 Navy blue 3R, conc	lb.	1.19	—
299 Black F, conc	lb.	1.54	—
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200%	lb	2.01	—
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	—
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.95	—
365 Brilliant yellow, conc	lb.	2.57	—
382 Scarlet B	lb.	1.82	—
401 Diazo black BHD	lb.	.69	—
406 Blue 2B, extra conc	lb.	1.07	—
419 Red FC, conc	lb.	1.12	—
420 Brown M	lb	98	—
448 Red 4BX, conc	lb.	1.30	—
conc	lb.	1.50	—
561 Brown B	lb.	2.03	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.. No

518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra,			
561 Direct black EB	lb.	.94	—
593 Green BY, conc	lb.	.72	—
596 Yellow Brown K, extra	lb.	.91	—
620 Yellow 2G	lb.	1.79	—
640 Yellow XX	lb.	1.61	—
655 Yellow OX	lb.	2.04	—
657 Green V	lb.	2.10	—
662 Brilliant green G	lb.	2.79	—
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc	lb.	3.68	—
671 Blue EG	lb.	1.70	—
681 Crystal violet powder	lb.	2.15	—
698 Violet 4BXN	lb.	1.74	—
720 Brilliant blue BBG	lb.	1.88	—
729 Blue B, conc	lb.	2.79	—
749 Red BX	lb.	4.33	—
814 Yellow NN, conc	lb.	3.11	—
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.,	lb.	3.17	—
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.75	—
922 Blue GXX	lb.	1.71	—
978 Black GXCF, conc	lb.	.32	—
1034 Alizarine red SC	lb.	2.59	—
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX	lb.	2.91	—
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra.	lb.	2.72	—
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B	lb.	2.33	—
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste	lb.	1.99	—
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste.	lb.	1.75	—
1101 Jade green N, double paste.	lb.	1.98	—
1106 Blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.96	—
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste	lb.	2.25	—
1150 Olive R, single paste	lb.	1.10	—
1151 Brown R, single paste	lb.	1.76	—
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste	lb.	.31	—

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd.. No.

1217 Orange RD, single paste	lb.	1.65	—
p-4 Brown PG	lb.	2.30	—
p-24 Gray L	lb.	1.60	—
p-14 Brown EB	lb.	1.51	—
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD	lb.	2.79	—
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc	lb.	1.74	—
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN	lb.	1.31	—
p-313 Naphthol SWF	lb.	2.42	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.

Black blue No. 550	lb.	.81	—
Jet No. 551	lb.	.89	—
Brown R, conc	lb.	1.72	—
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	—
Red 4B, conc	lb.	1.37	—
Yellow C	lb.	1.18	—
FN, conc	lb.	1 22	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Auramine O	lb.	1.85	—
Black, basic blue	lb.	1.21	—
Jet	lb.	1.21	—
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc	lb.	1.71	—
Brown Bismarck R, conc	lb.	.86	—
Chrysoidine, R, extra	lb.	.60	—
Y extra	lb.	64	—
Fuchsine, conc	lb.	3.08	—
Green, malachite, conc	lb.	2.10	—
Rhodamine, B	lb	4.53	—
Safranine, Y, conc	lb.	2.90	—
Violet methyl, B	lb.	1.10	—

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—

Azo rubine R, extra conc	lb.	1.04	—
Black, acid blue, B, extra	lb.	.86	—
Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb.	2.04	—
Methanil, conc	lb.	.91	—
Orange acid, Y, conc	lb.	.47	—
Scarlet croceine, MOO	lb.	1.45	—
Yellow, azo, conc	lb.	.90	—

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls	lb.	1.10	—
Egg albumin (see Albumin).			
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls	lb.	1.02	1.05
tanners, bbls.	lb	06	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.32
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—
select, bundles	lb.	.65	—
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	32.95	35 00
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.98	1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.92	—
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.75	—
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.72	—
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots	oz.	.73	—
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.40	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.37	—
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).			
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.45	.55
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst	kilo.	150.00	—
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined	lb	3.00	—
Eserine salicylate, bots	oz.	35.75	—
Sulfate, bots	oz.	39.50	—
Ether (see specific product).			
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.14	—
tanks, frt alld	lb.	.11	—
95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks frt alld	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11½	—
syn., 85-98% dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11¼	—
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.55	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.56½	—
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works	lb.	.44½	—
less than truckload, works	lb.	.45½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.42¾	—
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).			
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.43	—
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.35½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.36	—
tanks, works	lb.	.34	—
Butyrate, works	lb.	.80	1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).			
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.70	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.72	.80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.65	.70
smaller lots, works	lb.	.67	.81
Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.20	.22
dms., c.l. same basis	lb.	.18	.20
tanks same basis	lb.	.10	—
USP, bots., cyls	lb.	.22	.24
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	2.71	3.45
Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.40½	—
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.27	—
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns	lb.	.89	—
½-lb. cns	lb.	.37	—
¼-lb. cns	lb.	1.05	—
Indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.13	—
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.10	—
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	3.90	4.40
Iodide, chys., works	lb.	3.30	—
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works	lb.	.51½	.52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots	oz.	11.85	—
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).			
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	1.00	1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	No prices.	
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).			
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).			
40% available SiO_2, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.53½	—
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works,	lb.	1.02	—
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls	lb.	.88	—
Ethylamine (see Mono. Di- or Tri-)			
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.52	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.50	—

The Industries We Serve — **PHARMACEUTICALS**

W&D-4971B

Age: 69 seconds

Life Expectancy: 69 years

LUCKY Junior! If he drives his rocket car carefully and doesn't overheat his atomic furnace, he's slated to spend a nice slice of his life in the 21st Century. He won't be haunted by most of today's diseases, that's certain. For medical science, hand in hand with the Pharmaceutical Industry, is already knocking off these killers, one by one. And chemicals from coal are right on the firing line.

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. is a *basic* producer of many of these vital materials. Some of the first sulfa drugs were made from coal-derived pyridine produced at our plant. Other Pittsburgh coal chemicals are showing bright promise in the experimental treatment of tuberculosis.

To pharmaceutical manufacturers, *Pittsburgh* stands for *purity*. For Pittsburgh coal chemicals are quality checked from mining to final processing. It's the same story with Pittsburgh dyestuffs, plasticizers, agricultural chemicals and all other products of our ten integrated divisions: Better products for industry and agriculture... because Pittsburgh is *basic!*

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building • Pittsburgh 9, Pa.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
tanks lb. .18½ - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½ - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. tots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller tots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.70 - 3.55
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton 19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .11½ - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .11½ - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .11½ - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½ - —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾ - —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
dms. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb. 13.00 - 14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09
Citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29 - —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms. lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½ - .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½ - .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns. gal. 34.00 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. gal. 3.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton. 146.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 141.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .0585- .062
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .033 - —
Zone 2, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .065 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, Zone 1, dlvd. lb. .03 - —
Zone 2, dlvd. lb. .0395- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls. lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00- .21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.50 - 17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 - 18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½ - .22
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18½ - .23
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - .20
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½ - —
No. 3, bbls l.c.l lb. .43½ - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

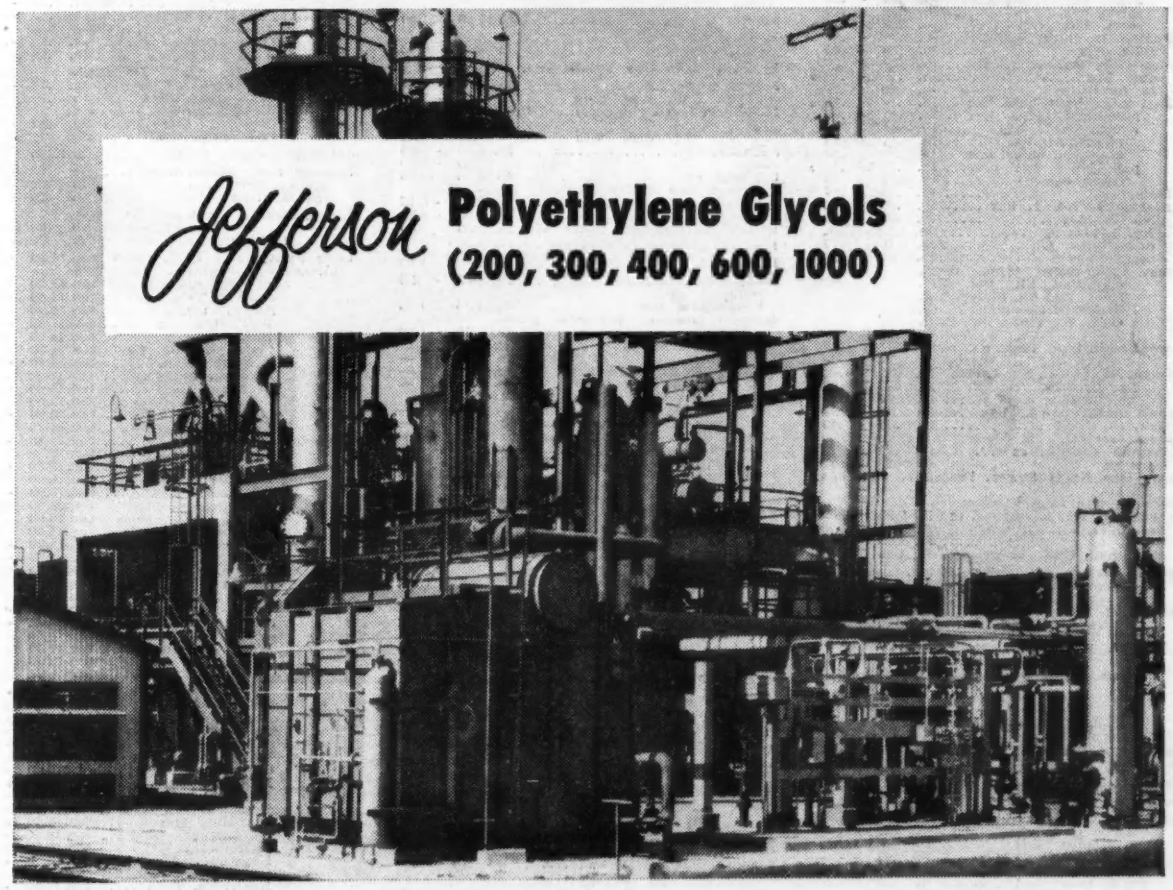
G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 2.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .32 - .32½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs lb. .37 - .38
No. 3, bgs lb. .35 - .36
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .29 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .26 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16½ - —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17½ - —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½ - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½ - —
renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
178-206 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Glue, hide, 363-394, jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - .42
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 22.50 - 23.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 20.00 - 20.50

Ethylbenzene—Green, Chrome, CP

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib, dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½ Nom.
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¼ Nom.
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜ - —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls. dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis. lb. .43 - —
50%, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —

For the drug and cosmetic industries

from specialists in essential chemicals from hydrocarbon sources . . .



Jefferson **Polyethylene Glycols (200, 300, 400, 600, 1000)**

These five highest-quality Jefferson Chemicals are produced at Jefferson's modern plant at Port Neches, Texas . . . shipped from other conveniently located stock points at Charlotte, Houston, Chicago, and Tenafly, New Jersey . . . and backed by basic research conducted at Jefferson's expanded research center at Austin, Texas.

Combinations of these products to give intermediate average molecular weights, and additional polyethylene glycols having higher average molecular weights can be produced as required.

Suggested uses include: lotions, creams; vehicles for: antibiotics, dentifrice active agents, antihistamines, antiseptics, fungicides, anesthetics, peroxides and sulfa drugs; lubricant for suppositories, and as an extender in cold hair waving solutions.

Jefferson Polyethylene Glycols are available, for prompt shipment, in tank cars and 55-gallon drums and, where possible, in tank wagons from our nearest bulk storage point. Samples available for your preliminary investigations.

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Jefferson CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
260 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N.Y.

Branch Sales Offices: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte
West Coast Sales Agent: Nelson A. Howard, Jr., Los Angeles
Plant: Port Neches, Texas
Other Stock Points: Chicago, Houston, Charlotte, and Tenafly, New Jersey

Ethylene Oxide, Glycols, Dichloride
Ethanolamines
Nonyl Phenol
Morpholine
Ethylene Carbonate
Propylene Carbonate
Polyethylene Glycols
Glycol Ethers

Green, Chrome, Reduced Color—Mannitol

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. 1.00 - 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .39¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .39¾ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works ... lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls ... lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls ... lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs ... lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs ... lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls ... lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins ... lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms ... lb 2.50 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms ... lb 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs ... lb. .20 - .21
powd., USP, bbls ... lb. .26 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs ... lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld, lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs ... lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs ... lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs ... lb. .16½ - .18
Manila C, bgs ... lb. .40 - .42
CBB, bgs ... lb. .29 - .31
DBB, bgs ... lb. .29 - .32
DK, bgs ... lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs ... lb. .12 - .13
MA, soft, bgs ... lb. .21½ - .22½
WS, bgs ... lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs ... lb. .24 - .25
nubs, bgs ... lb. .32 - .36
seeds, bgs ... lb. .18 - .20
sorts, bgs ... lb. .20½ - .22½
Pontianak, chips, bgs ... lb. .21 - .21½
nubs, bgs ... lb. .38 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs ... lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs ... lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs ... lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs ... lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .07½ - .09
black, bold, bgs ... lb. .14 - .16
uncraped, bgs ... lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs ... lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs ... lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs ... lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs ... lb. .35 - .37
Singapore, No. 1, bgs ... lb. .40 - .42
No. 2, bbls ... lb. .27 - .29
No. 3, bbls ... lb. No prices.
dust, bgs ... lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs ... lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va ... lb. .15½ - —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .13 - —
Karaya, NF, powd., No. 1, bbls ... lb. .38 - .42
No. 2, bbls ... lb. .32 - .36
No. 3, bbls ... lb. .27 - .30
Locust bean, powd., bgs ... lb. .31 - .33
Myrrh, cs ... lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O).
Olibanum siftings, cs ... lb. .13 - .20
tears, cs ... lb .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs ... lb. 2.95 - 3.00
No. 2, cs ... lb 2.45 - 2.50
No. 3, cs ... lb. 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls ... lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd, N. Y. C ... ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ... ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ... ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ... ton 55.00 —
ex warehouse ... ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs ... lb 28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns ... lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root, dom. green, bls ... lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls ... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb .47 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb .43 - —
No 3, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb .41 - —
No 4, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb .37 - —
paste No 1 bbls, l.c.l. ... lb 20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls ... lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J ... gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ... gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex ... gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works ... lb 50.00 —
Hexachlorophene, dms ... lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. ... lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis ... lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis ... lb. .40½ - —
smaller lots, same basis ... lb. .41½ - —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J ... gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex ... gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex ... gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .34½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb .35 - —
tanks, works ... lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms ... lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms ... lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene, glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works ... lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd ... lb 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ... lb 14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. ... kilo 456.00 —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. ... kilo 80.00 -85.00
1-5 kilo lots, works ... kilo.90.00 -95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots ... oz 9.35 -10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots ... oz. 8.50 - 9.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago ... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Horehound herb, bls ... lb. .16 - .19
Hoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine, bots ... oz.29.50 -31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots ... oz. 29.50 -31.00
Sulfate, bots ... oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10 grain bots ... bot 1.95 —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La ... lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Hydrate, 100%, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La ... lb. 1.75 - 1.95
85% ret. dms., same basis ... lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms ... gram. 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms ... gram. 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans., works ... lb .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works ... lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .55 - .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E ... lb. .30½ - .32½
cyls., dlvd., W ... lb. .39 - —
tanks, works ... lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd ... lb 03¾ 05
35%, cbys., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .223 - —
dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .202 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. ... lb. .1800 - —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls, dms ... lb. .93 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .79½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns ... lb. 5.10 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots ... oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots ... oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots ... oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ... lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, dms ... lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots ... lb.17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd ... lb 5.00 —
cms., dlvd. ... lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs ... lb. 1.45 - —
resub, USP, jars, dms ... lb. 2.30 - 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms ... lb. 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms, kgs ... lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns ... lb. 6.55 - 6.85
6.80 -11.25
b-Ionone, cns ... lb. 4.30 -11.25
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac, root, bgs ... lb. 8.00 - 8.25
powd., bbls., bxs ... lb. 8.50 - 8.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls ... lb. .30 - .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous)
Isoborneol, cns ... lb 1.65 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns ... lb. .62 - .93
Formate, dms ... lb 1.13 1.45
Propionate, dms ... lb 1.13 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns ... lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms., c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies ... lb. .13¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14¼ - —
tanks same basis ... lb. .11¼ - —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .28½ - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb. .19¼ - —
Isoeugenol, cns ... lb. 3.45 - 4.25
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more ... kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots ... kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b Tex. refy ... gal. .15½ - —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .24¼ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works ... lb .22½ - —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis ... lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd ... lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd ... lb .05 - —
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works ... lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls ... lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls, bxs ... lb .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs ... lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms ... lb .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).
NF, powd., fib. dms ... lb. .08 - .16½
colloidal, fib dms ... lb. .15 - .15½
Kola nuts, bgs ... lb. .12 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .22¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ... lb. .23¼ - —
Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works ... lb. .24¾ - —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works ... lb. .25¼ - —
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.
Lady's slipper root, bls ... lb 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works ... lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works ... lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works ... lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago ... lb. .12¾ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs ... lb. .20 - .23
Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid ... lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload ... lb. .65½ - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls ... lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls ... lb. .16 - .20
select, bls ... lb .90 —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls ... lb. .23 - —
gran., bbls ... lb. .22 - —
powd., bbls ... lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd ... lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more ... lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld ... lb. .28½ - —
1-lb bgs., c.l. ... lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l. ... lb. .42½ - —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld ... lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¾ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white),
Lead chloride, dms ... lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars ... lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms, lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y ... lb. .15 - —
St. Louis ... lb. .1480 - —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works ... lb. .33¾ - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis ... lb. .34¾ - —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis ... lb. .35¼ - —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .35¾ - —
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid ... lb. .1580 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .1630 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd ... lb. .17¼ - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd ... lb. .23¾ - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd ... lb. .31¼ - —
Nitrate, bbls ... lb. .22¼ - —
Orthosilicate gel., 50% PbO, dms., works ... lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO, dms., works ... lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls ... lb. .38¾ - .40¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works ... lb. .41 - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid ... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .17¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis ... lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18½ - —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd ... lb. .31 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works ... lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms ... lb. .15¼ - —
24% Pb, dms ... lb. .20¼ - .20½
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld ... lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .18½ - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld ... lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - .20¼
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld ... lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .16¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works ... lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ... lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14½ - .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works ... lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls ... lb. .08 - .12
gran., bbls ... lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls ... lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .06¾ - —
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble bulk, Adams, Mass ton.12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ... ton.11.50 - —
Austin, Texas ... ton. 9.50 - —
Bellefonte Pa. ... ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo N Y ... ton.14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ... ton.11.50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ... ton.13.50 - —
El Paso, Texas ... ton.14.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton.12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ... ton.10.00 - —
Keystone Ala ... ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va ... ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville Tenn ... ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass. ... ton.12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ... ton 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ... ton.11.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ... ton.25.10 -26.04
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton.10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ... ton.11.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ... ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ... ton.11.25 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ... ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill ... ton.10.00 -13.00
Reddick, Fla ... ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ... ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ... ton.11.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton.11.50 - —
York, Pa ... ton.15.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass ... ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ... ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ... ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ... ton.14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ... ton.16.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ... ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ... ton.15.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ... ton.15.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ... ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ... ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton.16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ... ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ... ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ... ton.13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ... ton.13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ... ton.15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ... ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ... ton.13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton.13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ... ton.14.50 - —
Menemmee, Mich. ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ... ton.13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va. ... ton.12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ... ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ... ton.16.00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ... ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ... ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt ... ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton.14.50 - —
York, Pa ... ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ... ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ... ton.17.00 - —
Austin, Texas ... ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ... ton.17.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ... ton.11.00 - —
Duluth, Minn. ... ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ... ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ... ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ... ton.16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ... ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ... ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ... ton.17.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ... ton.16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ... ton.16.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ... ton.16.00 - —
Menemmee, Mich ... ton 14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ... ton.13.50 - —
North Tazewell, Va ... ton 12.75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ... ton.16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ... ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ... ton.13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala ... ton.13.50 - —
Winooski, Vt. ... ton.17.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ... ton 16.50 - —
York, Pa ... ton.15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 7.35 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms ... lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms ... lb. 6.75 - 7.05
96-98%, dms ... lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots ... lb. 3.90 - 5.25
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works ... lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls ... lb. .34 - .35
without leaves, bls ... lb. .40 - .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ... ton.72.00 -73.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis, ton.68.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaid ... lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms ... lb 1.65 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equaid ... lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, tech., c.l., works and dlvd ... lb. .95 - 1.00
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. 1.00 - 1.20
NF, c.l., dlvd ... lb. 1.42½ - —
l.c.l., dms. ... lb. 1.43½ - 1.48½
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots ... lb. 1.23½ - —
tech., cryst., dms ... lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, dms ... lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½ - —
ton lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.18½ - —
less ton lots, dlvd ... lb. 2.23½ - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works ... lb.12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., ton lots, works, dlvd ... lb. .95 - .98½
Manganite, dms., works ... lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms ... lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works ... lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots ... lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate, dms., works ... lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ... lb. .03¼ - .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd ... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ... lb. .11 - —
Litnopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls ... lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works ... oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .41 - —
No 2, bbls l.c.l ... lb .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l ... lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l ... lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls l.c.l ... lb .18½ - —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l ... lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs ... lb 1.50 - —
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots ... kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.45 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls ... lb. 1.40 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., etns., works ... lb. .25¼ - .26
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .30 - —
extra light, works ... lb. .29¼ - .30
USP, light, etns ... lb. .35 - .38
heavy, bbls ... lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equaid ... ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ... ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars ... lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equaid ... lb. .10½ - —
truckloads, frt. equaid ... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .12 - .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equaid ... lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ... lb. .13½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Ocean and Salem counties and to Phila county, Pa. Frt. equaid with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., 93% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ... ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ... ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns ... lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works ... lb. .27 - .2820
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld, on carlots ... lb. .46 - .48
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ... lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls ... lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works ... lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal ... 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots ... 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots ... lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots ... lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Malathion, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works ... lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher.
Mandrake root, bls ... lb. .30 - .32
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs ... lb .16 - —
Borate, tech, bbls ... lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works ... lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works. ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ... ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ... ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.
Gluconate, dms ... lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms ... lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd ... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½ - —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. ... lb. .37½ - —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ... lb. .50 - .52
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld ... lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms ... lb. .23 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn., dms ... lb. .27 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd, S. E ... ton.80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, S. E ... ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms ... lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 35% tannin, c.l., ex dock ... ton.68.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ... ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., dms., works ... lb. .40 - .43

Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb .33 - —
500 to 2,000 lb lots, works lb .33½ - —
smaller lots, works lb .38½ - —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram .06 - 06½
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs. lb 7.75 - 8.00
Japanese, cs. lb 13.00 - —
syn., USP, racemic, cns. lb 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. cms. ton lots works frt. alld lb .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb .50 - —
Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.98 - —
gran or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. lb 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 315.00 - 320.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .1350 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .1450 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .1150 - —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-toluylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt alld gal .70 - —

Prices on natural methanol W of Miss., 3c higher.

syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .48 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals., dlvd., Metropolitan areas gal .30 - —
tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal .27 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J gal .25½ - —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. allid or dvld gal .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal .53 - —
tankwagon, 2-4,000 gals. min. dlvd. Metropolitan areas, gal .35 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt, allid. or dlvd gal .32 - —

Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. allid., 50-lb. or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade 98% dlb dms. same basis lb 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dea ers dms. ca., frt. allid lb .81 - .84
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb .20½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .21½ - —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. allid gal .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. allid. E. gal .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. allid. E. gal .63 - —
tanks, frt. allid E. gal .45 - —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb .44½ - —
less than truckload, works lb .45½ - —
tanks, works lb .42½ - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb .53 - .65
Bromide jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. allid. E lb .47 - .61
Cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. allid. on 100 lbs lb .89 - 1.00
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., allid lb .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. allid. on 100 lbs lb .75 - .83
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis, lb .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb .11½ - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb .40 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb .57 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb .35½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .36 - —
tanks, works lb .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb .03 - —
tanks works lb .07 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb 33.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb 3.80 - 4.65
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .13 - —
Isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J. lb .36½ - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .37 - —
tanks same basis lb .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.41 - —
Methyl salicylate, USP, cns., 50 lb. lots lb .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .79 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb .47½ - —
l.c.l., works lb .48 - —
tanks, works lb .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .13½ - —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb .04¼ - —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb .06¼ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allid. E lb .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid lb .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allid. E lb .08½ - —
rubber, bgs. c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb .07½ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allid. E lb .08½ - —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid., E lb .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. allid. E lb .08¼ - —
Mica, wet-grd., white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. allid. E lb .07¾ - —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt. allid. E lb .08½ - —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies. 1c. higher.
Milk powder non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal .09¾ - .10
New York gal .11½ - —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.25
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.35 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l., frt. allid. or dlvd. E lb .11½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .10 - —
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¾c higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .26¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb .33 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidine (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine dms. c.l. dlvd lb .30½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb 28½ - —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis. lb .40 - —
l.c.l., 100% basis lb .40½ - —
tanks, 100% basis lb .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .37½ - —
tanks, 100% basis lb .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine cns oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate anhyd cns oz 9.95 10.00
Hydrobromide cns oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP cns oz. 9.90 10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .54¾ —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .55¾ —
tanks, dlvd E lb .52¾ - —

RELIABLE SOURCE

magnesia compounds

From pharmaceuticals to fertilizers and building board to rubber, Magnesia compounds serve industry as fillers, extenders, adsorptive and conditioning agents, and many other uses. Michigan's brine wells are a superlative source of these useful compounds. Michigan Chemical Corporation now in its 20th year producing quality chemicals from these wells, can be depended upon to supply you with your magnesia requirements.

TYPICAL ANALYSES OF MICHIGAN MAGNESIA COMPOUNDS

	No. 1 Calcined Magnesite	No. 5 Calcined Magnesite	No. 15 Calcined Magnesite	No. 30C Light Calcined Magnesia	No. 40 Extra Lt. Calcined Magnesia	Basic Magnesium Carbonate	(NF Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide	(Tech. Grade) Magnesium Hydroxide
Bulk density, weight per cubic foot	60 lb.	28 lb.	24 lb.	8½ lb.	5 lb.	5.5 lb.	15 to 25 lb.	app. 20 lb.
Ignition loss:	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	1.9%	3.0%	56.5%	PASSES N. F. IX SPECIFICATIONS	31.4%
Chloride (as Cl):	0.08	0.1	0.2	0.25	0.25	0.2		
Analysis, ignited basis:						NOT IGNITED		NOT IGNITED
SiO_2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.15		0.20
Fe_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
Al_2O_3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.08		0.15
CaO	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7		0.7
Mn				0.01	0.01	0.00		
Free Moisture						1.5		2.0
Screen test: Through 200 mesh		95%		99.9%	99.9%	99.99%	99.0%	99.0%
Screen test: Through 325 mesh			99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%		

We will be glad to provide further information on these Magnesia compounds, or to send you a Michigan Chemical Catalog containing technical data and other information on Michigan Chemical products.

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

EASTERN SALES OFFICE:
230 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Musk—Oil, Cottonseed

Musk, nat., Tonquin grains, bots.	oz.	No stocks.	
syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.15	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb	5.20	—
5-lb. lots, cns	lb	5.30	—
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb.	5.30	—
25-lb lots cns	lb	5.35	—
5-lb lots, cns	lb	5.45	—
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms	lb	1.40	—
25-lb lots, cns	lb	1.45	—
5-lb lots. cns	lb	1.50	—
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs	lb.	.12½	—
Dutch, yellow, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	No prices.	
Montana, oriental, bgs	lb.	.09	.09½
yellow, bgs.	lb.	.13	—
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock	ton.	54.00	—
crushed, bgs., ex dock	ton.	63.00	-65.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock	ton.	43.00	—
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs. exdock, plus duty	lb.	.07¼	Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P.)			
Solvent (see S).			
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald	lb.	.04½-	.05
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	—	.06¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	—	.07
tanks, same basis	lb.	.05	.06¼
imp., 78°, large lots	lb.	.05¾-	.06
Naphthalene, refd., indust., dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.11½-	—
flake, bgs., same basis	lb.	.12½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾-	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.13¾-	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14	—
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis	lb.	.16¼-	—
a Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld	lb	1.00	—
b Naphthol, resub., dms., works	lb.	.78½-	—
tech., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.34½-	—
Benzoate, fib dms., works	lb	3.00	—
custom contract, works	lb	1.65	—
Salicylate, dms	lb	5.00	—
Sulfate, cns	lb.	35.00	—
a-Naphthylamine, bbls. frt. alld	lb	.50	—
b Naphthylamine, tech. bbls., works.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted	lb	7.00	8.00
Neomycin, fib dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram.		.60	—
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram.		1.20	—
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.45	2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide)			
Nickel acetate bbls., dlvd	lb.	.75	.83¼
Carbonate bbls dlvd	lb	.71	.78
Chloride bbls. dlvd	lb	.37	.45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld.	lb	.64	.65
Metal, electro cathodes cs, works.	lb.	.64½-	—
Nickel nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.36	.37
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.69	—
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29½-	.35
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.		12.00	-12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo.		11.50	-11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.20	—
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.03	—
Niger seed, bgs	lb.	.12½-	.13
Nikethamide, cbys	lb.	5.75	- 6.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld	lb.	1.05	—
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms	lb.	.54	.57
powd., dms	lb.	.60	—
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.51½-	—
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13	—
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15 20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35	.37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.36	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	.39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	.42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.	lb.	.41	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.42	.44
Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.41	.43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.20	.21
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb.	.26	.27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms	lb.	.75	—
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.6% N, 100% basis	ton.	128.00	—
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works	unit-ton.	5.00	—
Sewage sludge, bulk, works	unit-ton.	2.95	+ .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld.	lb.	.41	—
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.23¼-	—
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22¼-	—
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.94	—
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.50	—
o-Nitrotoluene, dms. c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.09	—
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works	lb.	.33	.36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms	lb.	1.59	—
Nitrous ether, conc., bots 100-lb. lots	lb.	1.28	1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.27	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.	lb.	.38	—
Chinese, bgs	lb	45	Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole bgs	lb.	.46	—
shrivels, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.33	- .34
Nux vomica, bls.	lb	.10	.12
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.15	.17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15¾-	—
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.37	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.32½-	—
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.23¼-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.23¾-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22½-	—

Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns	lb.	2.80	- 3.25
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde), nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.00	- 3.40
NF, bots.	lb	3.25	- 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns	lb.	.55	- .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento),			
Amyris, dms.	lb.	1.40	- 1.85
Angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.45	- .50
Avocado, cns.	lb.	No stocks.	
Babassu, crude, tanks	lb.	No stocks	
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	1.55	- 2.00
55-60%, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.25
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.	lb	1.45	- 2.25
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	10.90	-13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	2.00	—
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood),			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns	lb.	1.53	- 2.10
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.40	- 2.80
Calamus, bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.38	- .55
white, dms.	lb.	.31	- .45
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	7.85	-10.25
rectified, cns.	lb.	12.50	-14.75
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.25	- 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin),			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	36.00	-50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP)			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2150-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.2260-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2310-	—
tanks	lb.	.2160-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2110-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2160-	—
tanks	lb.	.2010-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l.	lb.	.2350-	.2450
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.1775-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1825-	—
tanks	lb.	.1677-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.15	- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.13½-	.14
75% dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.17	.17¼
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1800-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1850-	—
tanks	lb.	.1700-	—
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1950-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.20	—
tanks	lb.	.1850-	—
Cedarleaf, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	- 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	- 1.65
Celery seed, bots	lb.	13.00	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots.	lb.	175.00	-280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung),			
Cinnamon bark, bots	lb.	25.00	-50.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
USP cns., dms., (Cassia)	lb	No stocks.	
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.10	- 1.75
Java, true, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Java-type, cns	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Clove, buds, USP, cns., dms	lb.	3.75	- 4.60
leaf, unrectified, dms	lb.	1.55	- 2.20
Cocout, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.13¾-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.12⅝-	—
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. frt. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.20¼-	—
deodorized, tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l.	lb.	.22½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.09¼-	.09¼
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.50	- 1.60
Copaiba, cns	lb.	1.50	- 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	14.75	-18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¼-	.13⅜
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05	- —
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.18	- .18¼
tanks	lb.	.16¾-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	9.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East	lb.	.13	.13½
Valley	lb.	.12¾	.12⅞
Texas	lb.	.12¾	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.08	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.02¼	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.16¾-	.18¼
tanks	lb.	.15¾-	—

Speaking of.. SERVICE

Heyden offers paint and resin manufacturers a complete, efficient and friendly service in...

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Pentaerythritol, Technical

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• • •

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

HEYDEN CHEMICAL CORPORATION

342 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • DETROIT • PHILADELPHIA • PROVIDENCE • SAN FRANCISCO

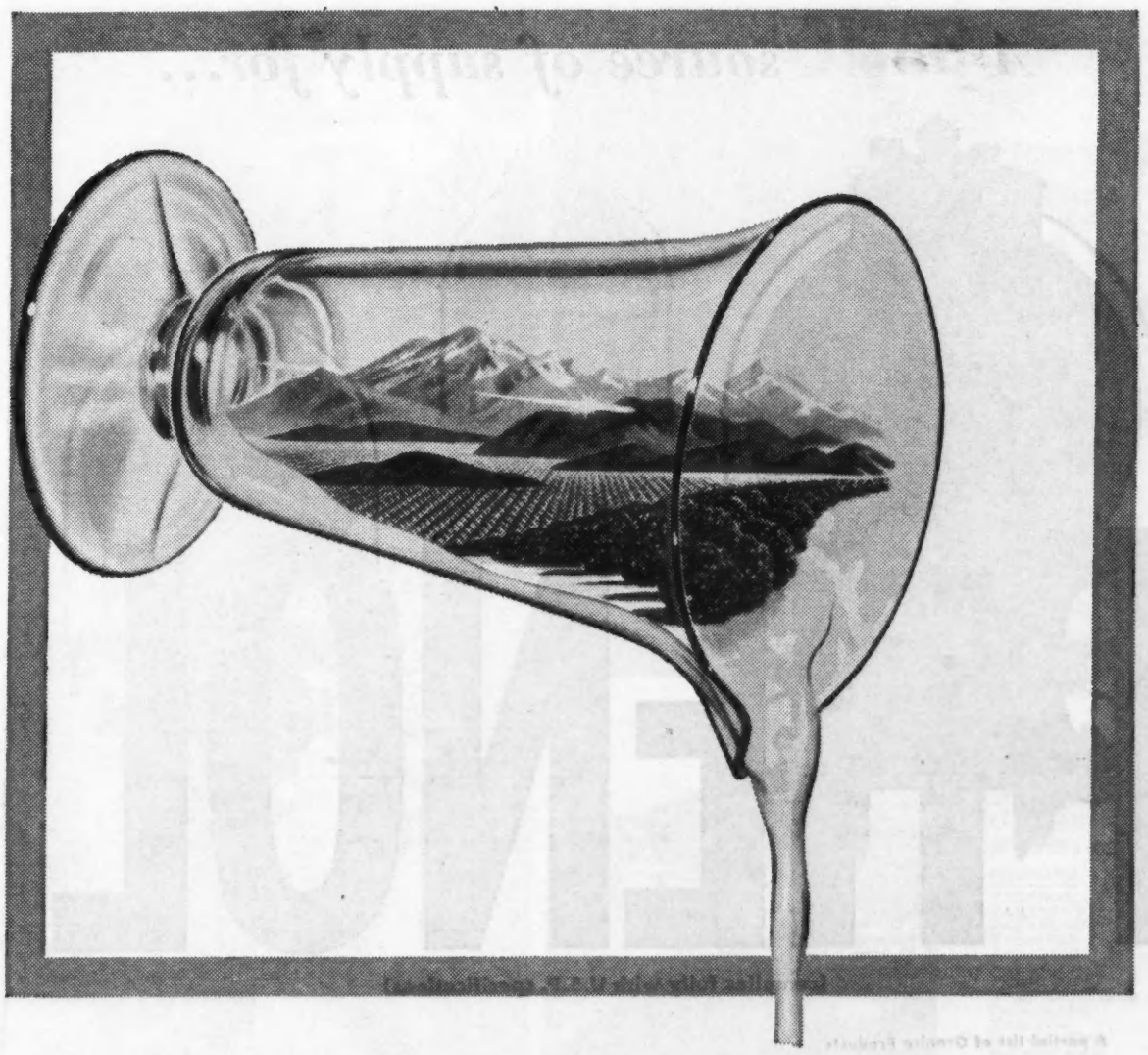
Oil, creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb. 4.15 - 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb. 5.30 - —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms ..... lb. 3.75 - 5.30
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1400- .1450
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1630- .1680
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1250- .1300
tanks ..... lb. .1100- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb. 10.50 -12.25
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb. 11.25 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb. 12.25 -17.50
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .14½- .15
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17½- .18
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .19 - .20
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.80
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French.
30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.90 - 6.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 6.05 - 9.25
terpeneless bots ..... lb 32 00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 3.70 - 4.50
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 5.00
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.00
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots lb. 29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1525- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1575- .1625
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis ... lb. .1250- —
New York ..... lb. .1375- —
tankwagon, New York ... lb. .1405- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher.
Mace, dist., cons., dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast. lb. .08¼ Nom.
Gulf ports, f.a.s. ..... lb. .08¾- —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral)
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .32 .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb 30 31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb. 85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb. 35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.35
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .18½- .18¾
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid. gal. 2.35 - 2.45
Tunisian, same basis ..... gal. 2.25 - 2.30
Orange, sweet, dist., cns lb. .40 .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks
Calif., cns., dms. .... lb. .60 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots ..... lb. 65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb 1.95 2.95
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .12½- .12¾
kernel, denat., tanks ..... lb. .13 Nom.
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100° F tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP, (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .19¼- —
refd., dms. ..... lb. .24½- .25
tanks ..... lb. .22¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Peppermint, nat., dms ..... lb. 7.75 - 8.65
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 8.10 - 9.25
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.75
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.55 - 3.10
Pine, dest-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .17 - —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz. 43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 1.65 - 2.30
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast. lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb. 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 7.25
Spanish, cns. ..... lb. .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 11.50 -13.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .08½ Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms lb. .30 .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .29 - —
Soapstock, Canada, cns ..... lb. 28.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ... lb. .02¼- —
refd., alkali, dms. ..... lb. .16¾- .17
tanks ..... lb. .15¼- —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .16¼- .16½
tanks ..... lb. .14¾- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .17¼- .17½
tanks ..... lb. .15¾- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l. works.. lb. .03 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02 - —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07¼- .07½
tanks, works ..... lb. .06 - —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 06½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12½- .13
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Tar, pine, coml., dms., c.l., works. lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .601 - —
whse. ..... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South.. lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms ... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. .... lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. - .23
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .20½- —
domestic mills lb - .2 Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms lb .80 .85
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 14.00 -17.50
Haitian, cns ..... lb. 11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb. 22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal dms gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms. c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54½
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½ .58½
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½ .56½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½ .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½ .62½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½ .65¼
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 71 71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½ 73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½ 75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. 77½ 78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 5.00 - 8.00

Oil, Cresote—Orthochlorobenzaldehyde

Oil, wormwood, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ... lb. 17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb. 28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .13¼- .13½
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP cns ..... lb 21 65 -21.90
powd. USP cns lb 21 65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 1.50 —
Chrome, CP., bbls., dlvd. N of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex., 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City. Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).



THE LEADING ORANGE OIL WITH CALIFORNIA FLAVOR

There's a reason for the growing popularity of Exchange Oil of Orange. Only Exchange Brand combines the flavor and aroma of California oranges with *Exchange* quality. Carefully selected oranges from the famous California groves of Sunkist Growers are processed to scientific specifications in modern California plants. You receive distinctive flavor and fragrance... in addition to unmatched uniformity of strength.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Produced by
The Exchange Orange Products Co.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Orthochloroparanitroanilin—Phenol

Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. 19 —
Ouabain, USP, bots gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works lb. 4.92 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Spanish, bgs. lb. .37 - .39
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .38 - —
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM solid, c.l., refy lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and cns., c.l. 7/10c per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

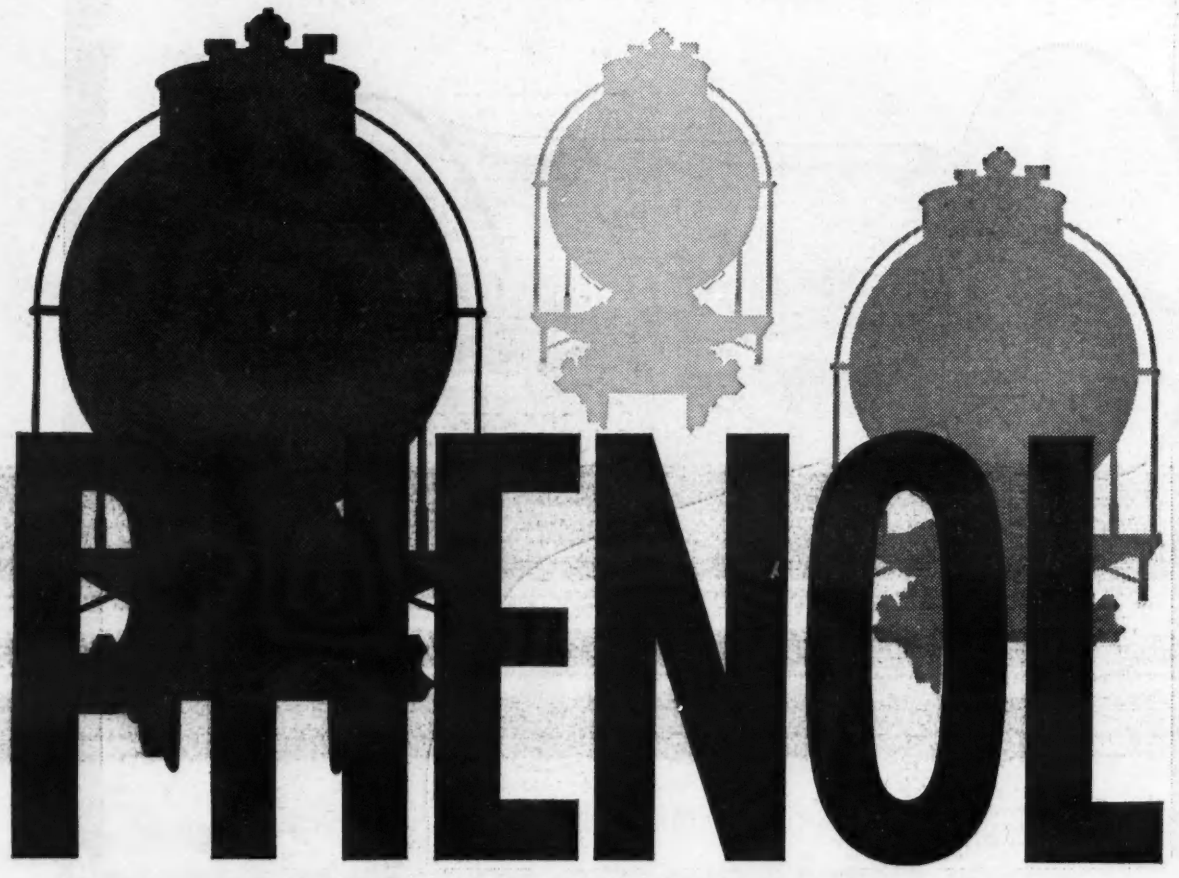
AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
Paraformaldehyde, USP X, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .193 - —
smaller lots lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works lb. .48 - .49
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt alld. on 96 lbs or over lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills ton. 84.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb 2.05 2.06
tech. powd bbls lb 1.80 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .07½- .08
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .29
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. .21¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. refy gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .41 - —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs lb. .35 - —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .60 - —
Mombasa, bgs., ship't lb. No prices.
Nigerian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Turkish, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
white, bgs. lb. .62 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms lb. .70 .75
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E dm. 85.00 - —
dlvd. W dm. 88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E dm. 95.00 - —
dlvd., W dm. 98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy lb. .03¼- .04¼
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08½ .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- .05⅜
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07 .07¼
tanks, refy lb. .03½ .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy lb. .04⅞- .05
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06¾- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .08¾
tanks, refy lb. .05 - .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05¼- .05¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy lb. .03½- .05⅛
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Buffalo gal. .195 - —
Chicago gal. .279 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Providence gal. .195 - —
specially refd., tanks, ref'y, Watson, Calif gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum sovvent, partial aromatic).

V.M.&P., 225°-300°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N.Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .205 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205°-284° F., b.r., 38°-43°C, m.a.p. gal. .24 - .26
18°-30°C. m.a.p. gal. .19 - .30
272°-387°, b.r., 31°C, m.a.p., gal. .29 - —
27°-29°C, m.a.p gal. .29 - .31
19°C., m.a.p gal. .32 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .30
17°-19°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .36
350°-425° F., b.r., 32°-35° C., m.a.p gal. .30 - .30½
25°C., m.a.p gal. .39 - —
18°-21°C., m.a.p gal. .35 - .42½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western gal. .15 - —
Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - .18½
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —

A BASIC source of supply for...



PHENOL

(complies fully with U.S.P. specifications)

A partial list of Oronite Products

Detergent Alkane	Polybutenes
Detergent Slurry	Naphthenic Acids
Detergent D-40	Phthalic Anhydride
Detergent D-60	Maleic Anhydride
Dispersant NI-O	Para-Xylene 95%
Dispersant NI-W	Ortho-Xylene
Wetting Agents	Xylol
Cresylic Acids	Aliphatic Acid
Gas Odorants	Acetone
Lubricating Oil Additives	Hydroformer Catalyst
Sodium Sulfonates	Dispersant FO
Purified Sulfonate	(Furnace Oil Inhibitor)

Consider the advantages Oronite can offer you as a true basic source of supply for Phenol.

Oronite has complete control of all raw materials which it uses in the manufacture of Phenol. Further, the Oronite manufacturing process does not require materials which have often been in short supply in the past.

With Oronite you are always assured of a dependable source of supply for Phenol—good service and product when you need it.

You will find the quality of Oronite Phenol the highest (fully meeting the U.S.P. specifications) and priced competitively.

Contact the Oronite office nearest you for further product and supply information.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

200 Bush St., San Francisco 20, Calif. • 714 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles 15, Calif.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y. • 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.
Mercantile Securities Building, Dallas 1, Texas

Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	- —
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.45	- —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.47	- —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.49	- —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	- —
Salicylate (see Salol)			
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works	lb.	1.10	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.15	1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works	lb.	27.00	-37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E	lb.	3.60	- —
smaller dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.00	- —
Phenylsemicarbazamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. P.	lb.	.40	- —
t.c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.41	- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.90	- —
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
tech., refd., dms., same basis	lb.	1.10	1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.69½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.70	—
Phenylethyl acetate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.15	1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.95	4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots	lb.	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works	lb.	1.75	- —
purif., bots., works	lb.	5.17	- —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E	lb.	1.70	- —
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb.	2.00	- —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.42	- .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.35	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.39½	- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works	lb.	6.40	- —
C.P., bots., fib. dms., works	lb.	17.00	-17.25
tech., bbl. dms., works	lb.	10.45	- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under Db. Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans	ton.	43.00	- —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines	long ton.	4.60	- —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.00	- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	5.65	- —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	6.65	- —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long-ton.	7.65	- —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.15 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph., red, dms., t.l.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.44	- .45
white (yellow), dms., solid, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- .20½
t.c.l., dms., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.21	- .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald	lb.	.17	- .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.17	- —
tanks, works	lb.	.12½	- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	- —
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.13	- .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works	lb.	.29	- —
export, dms.	lb.	.31	- .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.17	- —
tankcars, works	lb.	.12½	- —
Phthalic anhydride, ekg, c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.20	- —
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.19½	- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.65	- .70
a-Picoline, ref., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.43½	- —
t.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.44	- —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32½	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.33	- —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	2.65	- —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz	5.25	- —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials	oz.	4.80	- 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs.	lb.	.65	- —
Mexican, bgs.	lb.	.70	- .75
Pink root, bls.	lb.	2.00	- 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots	kilo.	8.00	- 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	2.90	- 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.50	- 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E	lb.	4.20	- 4.50
Pitch, coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p. bulk, tanks, works	ton.	35.50	- —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works	lb.	.02¼	- .03
Linseed, dms	lb.	.06	Nom.
Marine, dms.	lb.	.04¼	- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).			
Soybean, dms., works	lb.	.05	Nom.
Tall, dms., works	lb.	.03¾	- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).			
Platinum metal, works	oz.	82.00	-84.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb.	.43	- .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms.	lb.	11.95	- —
Poke root, bls.	lb.	.19	- .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units.		.52	- —
25-50 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.54	- —
1-25 billion units, 1,000,000 units.		.56	- —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	- .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.41	- —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works.	lb.	.43	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.46	- .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs.	lb.	.29	- —
Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.33	- —
Polish, bgs.	lb.	.32	- —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.15	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.20	- —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.25	- —
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	5.05	- —
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	3.70	- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms.	lb.	.31	- .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.22	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.24	- —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.15½	- —

Potassium bichromate in dms. ½c. higher.

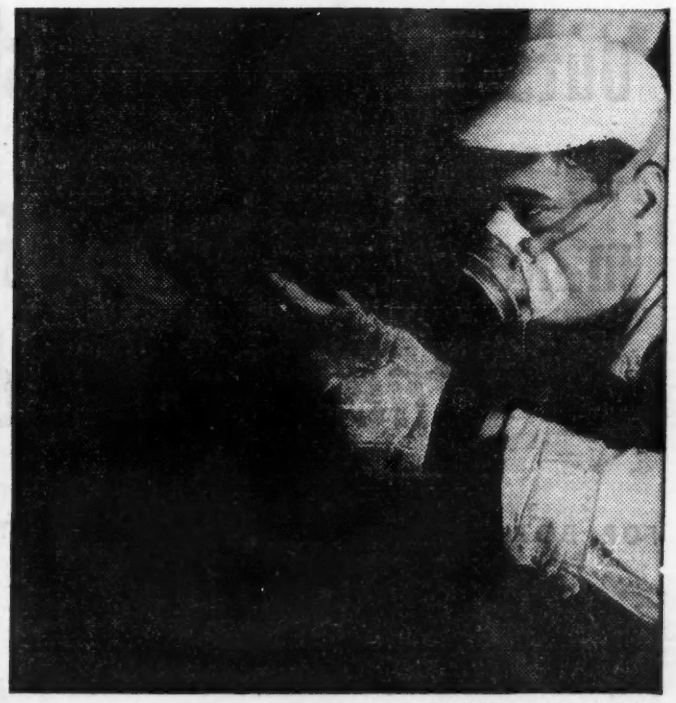
Potassium bitatrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs.			
1 shipt	lb.	.33½	- —
dms., c.l.	lb.	.33	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .37
imp., kgs.	lb.	.25¾	- .26
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more,	lb.	.50	- .52
25-200-lb. lots	lb.	55	- .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	.34	- .35
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	- —
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.05	- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	- —
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	- —
USP, gran., bbls., dms	lb.	16½	- .18
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	21	- 23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.10¼	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	11½	- 12
powd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	12	- 12½
export, dms., New York	lb.	.12¾	- 13½
NF, gran., dms	lb.	32	- 35
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.	lb.	.21	- .23
gran., dms	lb.	15	- 17
powd., dms	lb.	24	- 26
Chromate, tech., bgs.	lb.	50	- 50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb.	.41	- —
powd., dms	lb.	.40½	- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.55	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.57	- —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).			
Ferricyanide, kgs	lb.	.60	- .63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.23	- —
kgs.	lb.	.28	- —
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.31	- —

Potassium fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.37	- .38
Fluosilicate, dms.	lb.	.75	- .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, ebys	lb.	2.15	- 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10	- 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic), USP pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½	- .32
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00	- 1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	1.90	- 1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton.		.19	- —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20	- .21
powd., dms	lb.	25	- —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton.		.39½	- .40½
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carls bad, N. M. ton.		24.50	- —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots	100 lbs.	14.40	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.65	-14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	9.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.10	-11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.75	- —
smaller lots	100 lbs.	12.00	-12.50
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.09¾	- .11¾
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.			
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30	- .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	189.00	- —
dms., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	293.50	- —
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	298.00	- —
Powdered Potassium perborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	- —
t.c.l., works	lb.	.16½	- —

Potassium permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.22½	- .23½
USP, dms., works	lb	24½	30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works.	lb.	.18	- —
1-ton lots, works	lb.	.20	- —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.16½	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.00	- —
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.80	- —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80	- —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.55	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45	- —
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.00	- —
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	- —
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.20	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09	- .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld., E	lb.	.654	- .72
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	35.00	- —
NF VII, cryst., dms	lb	31	- 33
gran., dms	lb.	18½	- —
powder, dms	lb.	16½	17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.84	- .94
tech., works	lb.	.77	- .79
Titanate, ctrs., c.l., works	lb.	.14	- —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½	- —
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾	- —

Phenolphthalein—Potassium Titanate

CHEMICAL FOR TENITE BUTYRATE USED FOR NEW PLASTIC PIPE



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Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Secondary Butyl Alcohol
Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Dicyclopentadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

CHEMICAL
PETROHOL 91
PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
JAYSOL
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol
Tridecyl Alcohol
Dicyclopentadiene
Isoprene
Butadiene
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Tetrapropylene
Tripropylene
Aromatic Tars
Benzene
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone

Potassium-magnesium Sulfate—Ryania

Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton 15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .35½- —
smaller lots lb. .36 - .41
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots gram. .60 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .55 - —
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram. .65 - —
Acetate, bots gram. .70 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, 1,000-lb. lots, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.90 - —
100 lb lots lb. 3.60 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3, gal. .03½- .04
N. Y. Harbor gal. .08½- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots works lb 3 90 4 40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb. 2.30 -2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .0845- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .095 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .07 - —
Prices in West 1c. higher dlvd., on same basis.

Propylene glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Metnyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .80 - —
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03½- .04½
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried coarse bgs ton lots lb. 02½- .04
fine bgs. ton lots lb 02½ .04
purif., 20%, dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .25 - .30
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works. lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works. gal. 8.35 - —
1-4 dms., works gal. 8.55 - —

Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works lb. 9.80 -10.15
purif., 20% dms., works lb.10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal. 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton. 3.00 - 8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrogallol, NF lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed, mottled, dms., works lb. .13 - —
shavings, amber, cs. works lb. No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works lb. .25 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .15 - —
USP, bots lb. 9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips lb. 17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08¼- —

Quebracho extract, solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).
Quince seed, bgs lb. 2.00 Nom.
Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.13 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37½- —
Dihydrochloride USP cns oz. .54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .63½- —
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns. oz. .47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .47½- —
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz lots oz. .61 —
Salicylate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns oz. .56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .83 - —
powd., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .88 - .93
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls, dms lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obis. lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade same basis lb 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb 4.25 - —
medium-light shade, obis., same basis lb 4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.93 - —
light shade, bbls, same basis, lb. 1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls same basis lb. 2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls same basis lb 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis lb. 1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N Y lb. .12¾- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb. .95 - —
Chlorinated, kgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots., 100 gram lots gram.25.00 - —
25 gram lots gram.26.00 - —
10 gram lots gram.27.50 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd. dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin USP bots., dlvd kilo 105.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-gram lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, exwhse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

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CSC Riboflavin U.S.P. is a product of exceptionally high purity. It has found wide acceptance over a number of years for elixirs, injectable solutions, powdered supplements, multi-vitamin drops, capsules and dry preparations. It is non-hygroscopic and exhibits unusual uniformity of crystals. Uniformity of color and complete freedom from odor have always been outstanding characteristics of riboflavin produced by CSC's unique quality-controlled process.

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S

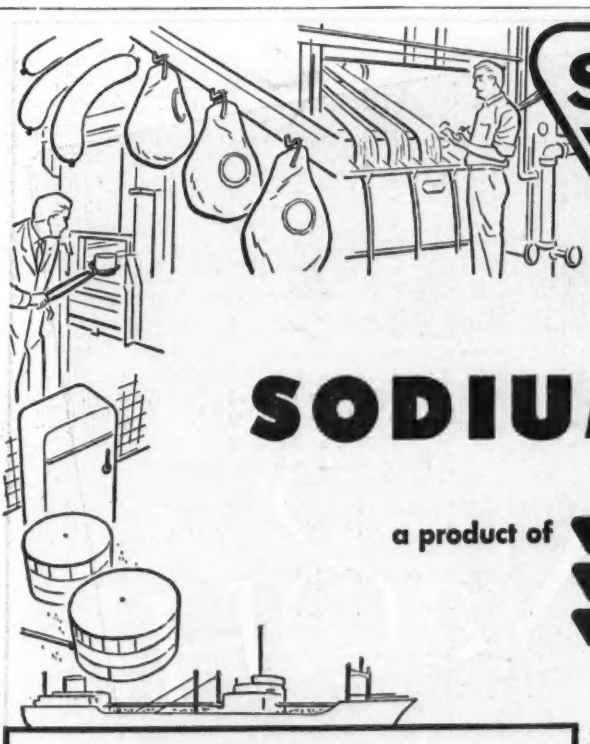
Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls	lb.	.49 -	.45½
activated, ground with lime, bbls	lb.	.30 -	.32
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots	lb	1.60 -	—
smaller lots	lb	1.70 -	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots	lb	1.65 -	—
smaller lots	lb	1.75 -	1.95
Saffron Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	28.00 -	30.00
Safrol, dms	lb.	1.25 -	1.50
Sage, Cretan, bgs	lb.	.11 -	—
Dalmatian, bgs	lb.	.40 -	—
Italian, bgs	lb.	.14 -	—
Sago flour, raw, bgs	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
refd., bgs	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).			
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs	lb.	1.10 -	—
Powdered salol, 25c. higher			
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		.98 -	—
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs		1.12 -	—
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	24.00	-26.00
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate.			
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs.		.65 -	.66
powd., fib. dms	lb.	.75 -	.76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots	oz	4.75	5.50
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls	lb.	.45 -	.50
imp., Honduras, bls	lb.	.45	Nom.
Mexican, bls	lb.	.35	Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls	lb.	.45 -	—
select, bls	lb.	.65 -	—
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.95 -	—
powd., bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.95 -	—
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots	oz.	12.25	-12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots	lb.	30½-	—
smaller lots	lb	31	.32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd.	lb.	5.00	6.00
Senega root, bls	lb.	3.50 -	—
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls	lb.	.19 -	—
siftings	lb.	.17 -	—
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls	lb.	.16 -	.18
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.13 -	.15
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.11 -	.13
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb.	.18 -	—
pods, bls.	lb.	.14 -	—
Serpentaria root, bls	lb.	4.25 -	—
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, ship't, bgs	lb.	.25 -	.26
nat., bgs	lb.	.17½-	—
Salvadorian, natural	lb.	Nominal.	
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.60 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.62 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.63 -	—
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.68 -	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.70 -	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.71 -	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots	lb.	.60	Nom.
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.58	Nom.
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.56	Nom.
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots	lb.	.55	Nom.
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c more			
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).			
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton	30.00	-40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton	20.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton	25.00	-30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00 -	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	20.00 -	—
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20 -	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	Troy oz.	.85¼-	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots.	oz.	.77⅞-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅞-	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.77⅞-	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.78⅛-	—
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.54¾-	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.56 -	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.56½-	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.57 -	—
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05 -	—
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00 -	—
Soapbark, whole, bls	lb.	No prices	
crushed, bls., bbls	lb.	No Prices	
powd., bbls	lb.	No Prices	
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	2.80 -	4.57
bbls. c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.35 -	4.12
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.65 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.75 -	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.20 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25 -	5.52
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.35 -	—
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald.	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.45 -	—
liq., 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.70 -	2.80
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80 -	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.80 -	2.90
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.85 -	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.05 -	—
Sal., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40 -	—
l.c.l works	100 lbs.	1.70 -	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12¾-	—
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.11 -	—
dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.1250-	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87 -	1.30
refd., bbls., works	lb.	.83 -	—
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lb. lots or more	lb.	2.40 -	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted	lb.	3.75 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	3.80	4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.30½-	—
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾-	.14¼
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¼-	.15¼
soln., dms., works	gal.	.70 -	1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	16.00 -	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	16.35 -	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	16.75 -	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	17.00 -	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	17.50 -	—

Sodium benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	.39 -	—
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46 -	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.70 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.70 -	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.30 -	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11½-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.12 -	.13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.17½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1790-	—
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		2.00 -	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.65	3.85
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	3.05	3.65
Bisulfite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90 -	—
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs	1.40 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	1.80 -	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works.	lb.	.34 -	.35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jars	lb.	6.25 -	6.50
Carbonate, anhyd. (see Soda ash). crystalline decahydrated (see Soda sal). monohydrated bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs	2.90 -	—
l.c.l., works	100lbs.	3.30 -	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.10¼	.11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt). USP dms	lb	.05	.12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.58 -	—
20-ton lots or more, works.	lb.	.66 -	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70 -	.73

Sodium chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28 -	—
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.13¾-	.15
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.60 -	.65
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26 -	.30½
USP, XVI gran., dms	lb.	.29½-	.34
Sodium citrate USP powd prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb lots, works.	lb.	.85 -	1.10
smaller lots works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots	lb.	.178 -	—
over 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.188 -	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198 -	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c higher.			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.14¾-	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.17 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.17¾-	—
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).			
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.14 -	—
Fluoride white 97%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1250-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1290-	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.60 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs	8.65 -	—
Gentisate 100-lb fib dms	lb	8.50	—
Gluconate, refd., dms.	lb.	.80 -	.83
tech., dms	lb.	.35 -	—
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l	lb.	1.55 -	—
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	2.10 -	2.25
powd., bbls	lb.	2.15 -	2.30
soln., 75%, cybs	lb	1.45 -	1.60
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80 -	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).			

Sodium hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.21½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.22 -	—
Hydroxide, tech see soda caustic) NF, pellets, 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18½	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.93 -	.98
Hyposulfite, NF (see Sodium thiasulfate).			
pea crystals, bgs	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75 -	5.00
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.50 -	4.75
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	5.05
tech., bgs., works	100 lbs.	4.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.90 -	6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.			
Iodide, USP, bots., dms	lb.	2.55 -	—
Lactate, edible, 50% dms., cbys., works	lb.	.21½-	—
60% dms cbys works	lb.	26½	—
tech. 50% dms cbys. works,	lb.	16¼	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l., dvld	lb.	.23 -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20 -	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	78.50 -	—
l.c.l. ex whse	ton.	124.50	129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher			
Tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works.	ton.	199.50 -	—
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works	lb.	.17 -	.19
tanks, works	lb.	.16 -	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62 -	—

Sabadilla Seed—Sodium Metanilate



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SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is an excellent anti-corrosion agent that will not injure the skin of a normal person. It will however protect a wide variety of metals including iron and steel.

Among the current applications utilizing this property of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite are: prevention of corrosion in air conditioning units and circulating water systems; as a corrosion inhibitor in water base paints, water soluble hydraulic fluids, metal cutting and grinding compounds; as a rust preventive in household scouring pads and radiator anti-freeze compounds.

Quantities of 1/10 of 1% or less have given *complete protection against corrosion!*

Physical and Chemical Properties:

Molecular Weight: 69:01.

Solubility: In water: 20% at −12° C., 39% at −26° C. (eutectic). 50% at 42° C., 60% at 90° C. SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is slightly soluble in alcohols, very soluble in anhydrous ammonia. It is endothermic—it has a negative heat of solution.

Melting Point: 271° C., decomposes at 320° C.

Appearance: Crystalline, slight yellow cast, almost 100% will pass through a No. 20 screen.

Reactions: Can be either a reducing or oxidizing agent. Provides NO_2 for azo reaction.

Quality: U.S.P. grade. Better than 99% $NaNO_2$, very low in chlorides and metallic impurities.

Toxicity: SOLVAY U.S.P. Sodium Nitrite is not a poison as defined in the manual of the M.C.A. It is toxic to humans when taken internally in quantity. It is non-irritating to normal human skin.

A Few Uses of SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite

METAL INDUSTRY
- for corrosion prevention
- for oxidizing compounds
- for heat treating salts
- for specialized metal cleaning compounds
- for enameling
- for detinning

MEAT PACKING
- as a color fixative for meats

TEXTILE INDUSTRY
- in azo dyeing

ORGANIC CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS
- as a reagent in organic synthesis
- provides nitrite ion for diazonium reaction

Performing Important Functions in American Industry!

SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite meets the highest standards of *purity* and *quality*! Because of its physical and chemical characteristics, this versatile product is now being used to do a variety of essential jobs in a great many industries.

What Can SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite Do For You?

If you have a process in which SOLVAY Sodium Nitrite is being used or can be used, may we offer SOLVAY's Technical Service to assist you in its application to your situation. You can send us in complete confidence a description of your product or the process involved.

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SOLVAY has prepared an inexpensive kit for testing low strength sodium nitrite solutions used in corrosion control. Write for complete information and price.

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Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sodium Metasiliciate—Strontium Sulfate

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l 100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .09½- —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½- —
c.l., same basis lb. 26½ .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28

Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1900- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —

Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 8.10 - 8.35

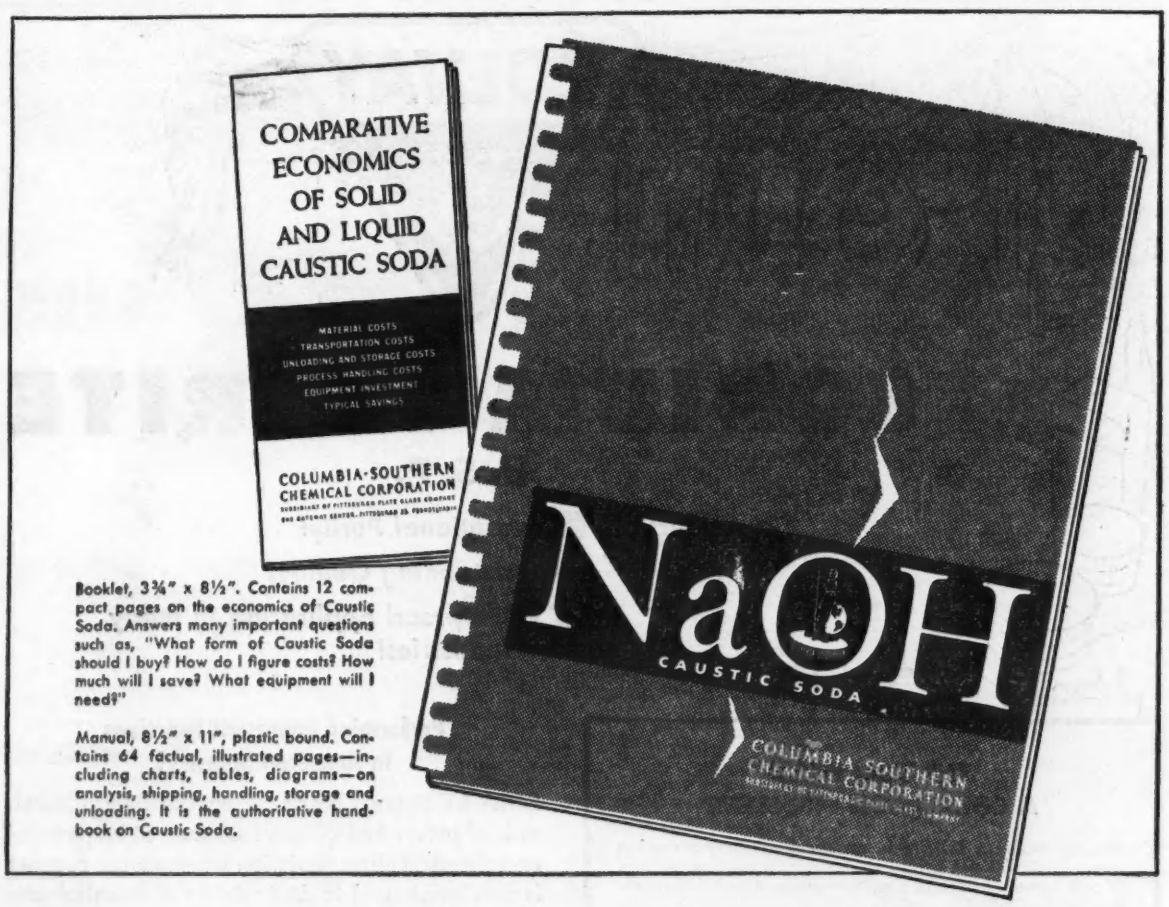
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —

Sodium silicate, liq., 52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, ogs works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .517 - .571
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .23 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E. 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ .18
gran., fib, dms lb. .17½- .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .04 —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½- —
tech., dms., works lb. .377 —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12 80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.70.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., fibs., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .729 - .739
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. .915 - .925
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works lb. .775 -1.043
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .73¾- .75⅝
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .895 - .915
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0615- —
t.c.l., spot lb. .08 - .08½
Rice, bgs., t.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15



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Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz. 25.00 - 35.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots ..... oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms ..... lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract. long-ton 26.53 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 -29.50
Refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .043 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock. ton. 125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under ground, bgs., ex-dock ..... ton. 120.00 - —
22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. ..... unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works ..... ton. 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ..... ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ..... ton. 36.00 - —
imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ..... ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .06⅜ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½ - —
special, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .07¾ - .10
50%, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .09¾ - .11½
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk .. unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs. lb. .08½ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse .. lb. .06¾ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib., dms ..... lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 8.00 -13.00

Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 - 500.00
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .85⅝ - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ..... ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .25½ - —
Toluene, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .68
powd., works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld ..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —

B1 B1 B1 B1 B1 B1

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Because it is unusually free of impurities, Cyanamid's Thiamine Mononitrate possesses notable whiteness and palatability. It provides the manufacturer of vitamin formulations with a more stable, more potent form of B_1.

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Thiamine Mononitrate

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Sodium Metasiliciate—Strontium Sulfate

Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
t.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l. ..100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
t.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 5.10 - —
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .75 - .85
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .82 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls ..lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.43.50 - —
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ..ton.51.25 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., same basis .... lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
c.l. same basis lb. 26½ .28¼
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .25 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .26 - .28
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .24 - —
t.c.l. same basis ..lb. .25 - .27
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .193 - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .198 —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .1910- .2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd., dms ..lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald...100 lbs. 7.45 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald...100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms..... lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

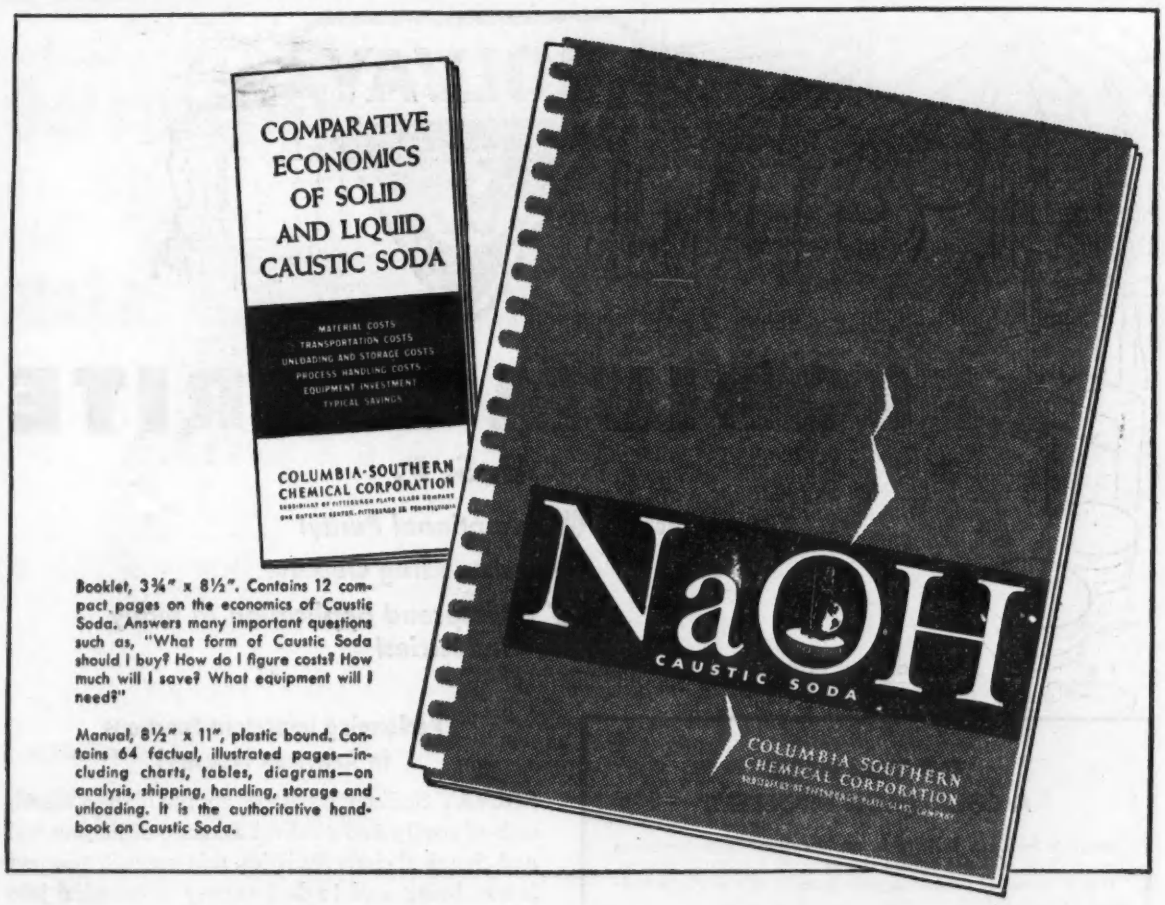
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.95 - —
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° 1:2:3, turbid, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., works...100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
t.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 1.60 - —
Sodium silicate, liq., 52°, turbid, 1-2-3, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
t.c.l., works...100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton.57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .517 - .571
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works ..lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms ..lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms ..lb. .17½ - .18
gran. fib. dms ..lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton.110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .½ - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .04 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Thiocyanate, CP, dms ..lb. .55 - .65
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½ - —
tech., dms., works ..lb. .37? - —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works....lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works ..lb. .10¾ - —
1 ton or less, works ..lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .37½ - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50-lb dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.65 - —
t.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
t.c.l., works..100 lbs 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .26 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works ..lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works, lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .24½ - —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23¼ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur. ton.70.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns ..oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls ..lb. .75 - —
imp., bls ..lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l., works ..lb. .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls..lb. .17 - .19
powd., bbls., bxs ..lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls.... lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .729 - .739
Oxide, dms., dlvd. E ..lb. .915 - .925
Stannous chloride, anhyd., cms., works..lb. .775 -1.043
Hydrous (crystals), ums., works. lb. .73¾ - .75¼
Sulfate, dms., works..lb. .895 - .915
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
t.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs 7.26 - —
t.c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.41 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06¾ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .0615- —
t.c.l., spot..lb. .08 - .08¼
Rice, bgs., t.c.l..lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. ..lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs..lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 2.90 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .15 - —
Sulfate, bulk ..gram. .15 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works..lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works..lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works ..lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works..lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots..lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works..lb. .11 - .12
Salicylate, NF, dms ..lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15



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Strophanthin, K, bots ..... oz. 25.00 -35.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs ..... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs ..... lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots ..... oz. .85 - —
crystals, 25-oz. lots ..... oz. .96 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E. 100-lbs. 8.65 - —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works. ..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfabenzamide, dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms ..... lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms ..... lb. 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powd., dms ..... lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals, lb. 10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms ..... lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.30
powd., dms ..... lb. 2.80 - 2.95
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton. 31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton. 28.00 -29.50
Refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. ..... 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines .. 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines .. 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines ..... 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines ..... 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines .. 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines .. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .04½ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton. 125.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under ground, bgs., ex-dock .... ton. 120.00 - —
22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. .... unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a, pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grad., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color, grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton. 17.50 - —
Abrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 25.00 -30.00
l.c.l, works ..... ton. 28.00 -30.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works .. ton. 27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .. ton. 30.00 -32.00
99.95% micronized, bgs., works .. ton. 36.00 - —
Imp., Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines .. ton. 15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12½ - —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd. .... lb. .06⅜ - —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07½ - —
special, tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .07¾ - —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l lb. .07¾ - .10
50%, bbls., l.c.l ..... lb. .09¾ - .11½
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk .. unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Chicago ..... unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs .. lb. .08½ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse .. lb. .06¾ - .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald .. gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).

Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, coml., bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms ..... lb. .57½ - .62
powd., fib. dms ..... lb. .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South ..... lb. .14 - —
extra, dms ..... lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms ..... lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms ..... lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gram. .73 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works .. lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55 gal. dms., works ..... lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works ..... lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .55 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald. lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .58½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd ..... lb. 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd ..... lb. 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms ..... lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib dms lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo. 100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo. 100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms ..... lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo. 450.00 -500.00
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .10 - —
Thyme leaves, French, bgs ..... lb. .20 - —
Thymol, fib. dms ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Iodide, NF, dms ..... lb. 7.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) ..... lb. .85⅛ - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .22½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23½ - —

Stropanthin—o-Toluidine

Titanium dioxide, metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ..... ton. 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton. 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton. 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .25½ - —
Hydride, cns., works ..... lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08⅞ - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43¾ - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .39¾ - —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 149.65 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., works ..... lb. .70 - —
solid, frt. alld ..... lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —

a new Cyanamid product

Because it is unusually free of impurities, Cyanamid's Thiamine Mononitrate possesses notable whiteness and palatability. It provides the manufacturer of vitamin formulations with a more stable, more potent form of B_1.

In addition to this new product, Cyanamid will continue to provide Thiamine Hydrochloride, in both oral and parenteral grades.

For further information, technical assistance, or test samples of these products, write: American Cyanamid Company, Fine Chemicals Division, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

Thiamine Mononitrate

ALL SIGNS POINT TO Cyanamid Fine Chemicals FOR THIAMINE

p-Toluidine—Warfarin

p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal. .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .32 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½- .33
Petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., truckloads, works lb. .19 - —
ton lots to truckloads, works lb. .22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .52 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21¾- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22¾- .24¼
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - .21½
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53 - —
tanks, works lb. .45¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18¼- .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- .20¾
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- .18
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-30% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
west.
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib, ctns., works. kilo. 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., dlvd lb. 4.95 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots gram. .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 110.00 -120.00
45% N, bgs., c.l., 50 tons, dlvd. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and E. ton. 154.00 -137.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va. ton. 128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 126.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis ton. 155.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs. lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works lb. 21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 56.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton. 45.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .06¼- —
Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.38
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 10.25 Nom.
whole, tins lb. 10.50 -11.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 10.25 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tankcars, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 - 1.5.
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .21¼- —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat. veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
lots of less than billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - .05¾
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate, crystalline beads, 500,000 A units per gram, gram. .07¼- —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 72.50 - —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 47.10 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 36.25 - —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,500,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B2 (see Riboflavin.
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B12 crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B12 activity gram. 185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 - —
D3 (see Calciferol).
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner).
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N. Y. or Chi lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns, f.o.b., N. Y. or Chi lb 2.15 - —

MONTROSE
CHEMICAL COMPANY
104-112 LISTER AVENUE
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS
R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton.98.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton 94.00 - —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls. lb. .09¾- .10
solid, E Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph, (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .56 - .57
Brazilian bgs lb No stocks.
Central American, bgs. lb. .57 - .58
Chilean, bgs lb. .57 - .58
refd., bleached, white bricks lb. .69 - .72
slabs lb. .68 - .71
yellow, bricks lb. .60 - .61
slabs lb. .59 - .60
Candelilla, crude, bgs. lb. .63 - .65
refd., bgs lb. .66 - .69
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
refined, tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
pure, bgs., ton lots.lb. .78 - .80
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.03 - 1.05
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.08 - 1.09
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs lb. .50 Nom.
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½- .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 - .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34¼- —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .31 - .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs. lb. .13 - .13½
German, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Ouricury, refd., bgs lb. .93 - .98
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs lb. .25½- .31
cakes, cs lb. .26½- .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼- .72½
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls. lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 - .20
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls. lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 - .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.39.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs. lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
frt. equald lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham district gal. .32 - —
Chicago district gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½- —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
80 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .53 - —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .59 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St Paul lb. .35 - —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT bbls. lb 2.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E of Rockies lb. 1.15 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .31 - —

Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Yellow ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd. lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb 26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs.10.10 - —
l.c.l., works, dms 100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Zinc hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .11½- —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅝- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15⅝- —
French process, eml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14⅜- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15⅜- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld 100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.60 - —

—Continued on page 67

new

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Volume 166 **December 27, 1954** **Number 26**

Agricultural Betterment

Under its new program and its proposed new name, the National Farm Chemurgic Council will be defined and designed along the lines that it has followed for some time. Its objectives, its programs, and its activities have been far more agricultural and agronomic than chemical or chemurgic. It has promoted new crops and new products far more than it has new uses which might have given the farm surplus situation a far different nature.

There is little agreement anywhere on just what "chemurgic" means. It is quite obvious that much, if not most, of what is referred to by the council as chemurgic does not come under any readily justifiable definition of the term. Even to the extent that such things have to do with finding new uses for agricultural products, or any uses for agricultural wastes, agricultural chemists have looked upon the areas involved as physical, rather than chemical. They have also pointed out that the approach to the chemical utilization of any materials is always most effectively made along chemical lines and by means of chemical experimentation. Whether the latter be conducted mainly by the supplier or by the potential consumer is largely a matter of choice. Properly arranged collaboration of the two is most effective.

If, therefore, the chemurgic group is primarily to represent, as it has represented, agriculture in the development of special utilization of agricultural materials, it should arrange to collaborate with representatives of potential consuming industries and others, such as the technical group of the pulp and paper industry and groups interested in wood utilization and other areas involving cellulose.

The council should also collaborate to a greater extent with the chemistry bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. It should give more attention and more publicity to the work of the regional laboratories and the results thereof. There may be reasons for what appears to be an inadequacy of collaboration in that direction. Whatever they may be, they should be faced with a determination to get rid of any roadblocks.

It would be a good idea also to do much to make agriculture recognize its responsibilities to itself in such things as research. Very little of the enormous advance made in agriculture over the past half-century has been the result of its own efforts.

The biggest opportunity for real service in the council's new program lies in the area of marketing. The distribution of farm products lags farther behind the progress in production than does that of any other line—there is a lag in all lines. That is the main reason why the payers of federal taxes have to finance enormously costly programs of price support and surplus storage. The marketing of farm products was done much more efficiently when they were peddled along the streets from wagons. Of course, the farm population had not gone largely into automobile factories in those days.

Agricultural production, processing, and marketing should be closely integrated. That is a chemurgic job to but a very slight extent. It is not a research job either. Much more is already known on all three of its aspects than would be needed for its practicable development. What is needed is a desire and a willingness on the part of agriculture to do something for itself. If the newly named, newly purposed "chemurgic" council can develop that prerequisite and, disregarding the geographical limits of agriculture, develop its topographical potentialities in jungles and other waste lands, every man, woman, and child in the United States will be benefitted.

Two Straws in the Wind

Two money-saving ideas which came out of the White House on two successive days about two weeks ago are bothering business. The objective savings are in government expenditures. One, which is still in the blueprint stage, would make a substantial reduction in the outlay for veterans' benefits. The other, an actual directive, is designed to make it possible for government agencies to take broader advantage of lower bids from foreign sources of required supplies.

If the first proposal, to end the war emergency set up four years ago, is carried through, there will be all sorts of reactions in all sorts of places because the creative legislation has a broad and varied encompassment, including such things as allocations of materials for, at least reasons of defense, stockpiling and favors for the expansion of industries deemed essential to defense. The effects of the termination would lie largely in areas of veterans' benefits. The extent to which that might shift to business the task of, anyhow, providing more employment is something to which almost any kind of measure of figuring can be applied. Nobody can say with any definiteness just what are the expectations of the beneficiaries or might be their demands.

The directed departure from certain requirements of the "Buy American" act is qualified by various exceptions; so that it is difficult to say just how far the preference for domestic bidders has been cut. The extent to which other members of the domestic industry would be benefitted by the resulting increase in supplies of United States money abroad is variously estimated, depending on the view held with regard to why exports from this country have been decreasing. It is, of course, quite obvious that foreign trade must run both ways. It is equally obvious that the availability of dollars abroad is only one factor in the stimulating of buying in this country. Price is a bigger one, and so are proper trade relations in the human sense.

Some sort of tieup between the two Presidential steps can be visualized under appropriate consideration. That requires an acceptance of the wisdom of any relaxing in matters of defense at the present time. If there is no longer a need for the requirements of the war emergency legislation, there is, at least, a lessened need for any other patronizing on the basis of essentialness to defense.

Some of the exceptions set up in connection with the easing of the "Buy American" requirements will not be simple to determine. They depend on costs in domestic production, on the "distressing" of areas, on employment conditions, and on whether the President says that the time is right for the easement.

One thing is to be learned from the two ideas: business must face new and different conditions. Today is not a time of war; neither is it the time of fifty years ago. It is to be expected that the readjustment called for by the differences will become less and less a task of government and more and more something that business must do for itself with a philosophy not confined to its hitherto customary thinking.

It's Something to See and to Do

From the publicly expressed opinions of the many who indulge in that popular practice, one can infer that the closely approaching new year is going to be the biggest ever in just as many ways. He will not, however, exactly be definitely informed on what criterions are to be applied to the appraisal of that measure. He will have to be a ready believer of at least a majority of popular economic platitudes to get any idea as to why the prophets say what they do, or whether they believe it.

There is still a great deal of talk by plain businessmen about what is to be hoped for and what is to be feared—and the resultant what is to be expected. Only a minority apparently looks upon the future, even that of 1955, as a matter of what is seen and what is done, not what is hoped and what is feared.

Economic pronouncements being what they are, and that is something different for everyone concerned therewith—at both ends—illiteracy is the most common characteristic of those who endeavor to apply the theories to everyday needs and ends. There is all too little knowledge of the fact that man can be the creator of circumstances and conditions; that he does not have to be wholly their creature. The trouble is that, because of that illiteracy, there is an overwhelming acceptance of the concept that the influence behind business trends and conditions are beyond the control of man. Nobody has convincingly explained how, if at all, they are controlled; but the fundamental truth is that, as man orders his affairs, so are they delivered.

It must be realized, of course, that no one man can create the circumstances or conditions of his community of interests, and that the weight of things undone by many others can and does break down what he may do, or block his attempts to do what he knows is needed. And so it is that production runs ahead of sales and still is outdistanced by speculation. There is no reason, nor is there any excuse—other than the possibility that Atom may put an end to what Adam is widely believed to have started—to expect 1955 to be anything other than what man makes it. That has been true of all the years since Adam; the only difference is that there has been a mighty big increase in the number and variety of individuals comprised by that general term, "man," and a changed attitude, physical, if not mental, toward the natural forces of wind, water, and weather which once really were something with which the individual had to contend.

If businessmen will see and do what is necessary to make 1955 what they want it to be, it will be exactly that. If they leave its making to somebody, or something else, they will have to take what they get.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

The long-awaited modification of the "Buy American" act, one of the key recommendations of the Randall Commission for easing the entrance of foreign suppliers into the American markets, has been put into effect by the White House. The modification took the form of an executive order issued recently setting up uniform standards and procedures to be applied by all government agencies in administering the law.

Two major changes will be put into effect by the order:—

1. By establishing a standard system of applying the law, the widely differing practices previously followed by the agencies will be ended. A main feature of the new system will be a standard definition of foreign products as including only those wherein 50 percent or more of the costs are attributable to foreign materials.

2. The price differential favoring domestic producers is to be narrowed drastically from the levels previously used. As a general rule, domestic suppliers were given contracts where their price was as much as 25 percent above the price offered by the foreign competitor. Under the new order, the standard difference will be only 6 to 10 percent.

It is made clear in the President's order, however, that domestic makers still are to be given preference in a number of situations. One is where the domestic bidder produces in an area of substantial unemployment. Another is where national security is involved.

The "Buy American" act had its birth in the early thirties in a counter-depression move to give domestic producers preference in selling to the government. It has since become a source of bitter trade friction with a number of the free nations, the British in particular. They have been especially critical of the way the act was used to keep some big contracts away from their electrical equipment producers.

Economic Forecasting

Business executives have been provided with a new "crystal ball" by the United States Chamber of Commerce for looking into the economic future. A study titled "Business and Economic Forecasting" just issued by the organization, lists the major technics of forecasting, notes the pitfalls of each, and tells where past forecasts have gone wrong and why.

Economic forecasting, the study says, still is more of an art than a precise science. Nevertheless, the business executive must size up the future and every policy decision is an exercise in forecasting. In this connection, the chamber finds that there are at least six current types of economic and business forecasting and cites them as follows:—

Economic models which are mathematical analyses of past relationships; sector analysis where the forecaster divides the economy into key sectors such as inventories, agriculture, etc.; money and credit; barometers or signals such as new incorporations, industrial common stock prices, etc.; simple trend projection which plots production, shipments or sales over the past few years and projects the next year's trend; and appraising expectations which takes account of the opinions of executives, salesmen, consumers, and purchasing agencies.

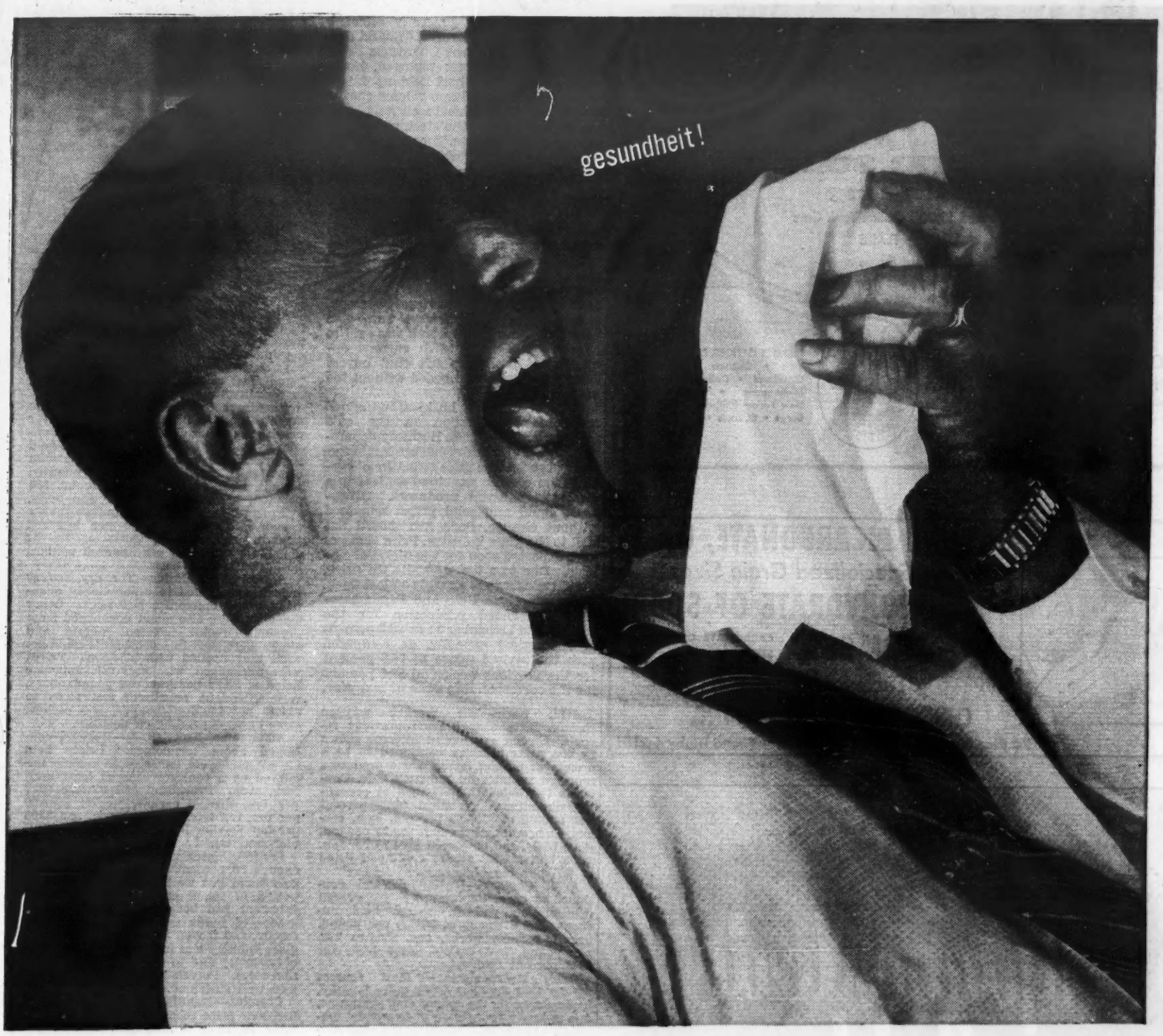
There is danger in relying solely on any one of these technics, the chamber concludes, and the competent forecaster must use several. Also, it adds, across the pages of every forecast should be written the words "watch out for surprises."

FTC Eyes Fertilizer Advertising

The Federal Trade Commission has moved its crackdown program on unfair and deceptive advertising into the fertilizer field. At least two distributors of liquid fertilizers have been put under commission restraint and others face the same fate if they don't clean up their advertising matter.

With the advent of liquid fertilizers in recent years, there has been a steady expansion in advertising claims as to the value of the product by belittling the competitive dry types of fertilizers. In some cases these claims have gone beyond the stage of advertising puffing and into the field of deception.

Recent orders of the commission indicate that it will not stand for such claims as these:—That liquid fertilizers cannot harm plants regardless of quantities or strength of solution used; that they are 100 percent plant food; that one pound of liquid fertilizer is equal to a given amount of all other fertilizers, and that liquid fertilizers make all other fertilizing methods obsolete.



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Heavy Chemicals

The market was generally affected last week by a slowdown in demand due to the approach of the Christmas holidays. Most producers reported, however, that demand had held up fairly well for most of the large volume chemicals, particularly due to current high production rates in the steel, paper and other heavy industries. The rubber industry also figured, notably in the sulfur market, which some sources said had made a very satisfactory comeback during the fourth quarter.

Most materials were in comfortable supply. Heavy production of muriatic acid was said to be having a depressing influence on the market in the south and southwest. Sales in the midwest and northeast were in fairly good balance with supplies, however. Soda ash, caustic soda, and chlorine were also plentiful. Anhydrous borax was said to be closely balanced with current demand, but producers felt that buyers could get what they needed without too much trouble.

Calcium chloride business remained active for application in the cold weather concrete field. Highway departments were also in the market for ice control purposes. The price structure of rayon grade caustic remained subject to a discount to rayon producers. Otherwise, liquid and solid prices remained without change. Soda ash moved out well to the glass industry. Price changes were expected soon for the nickel chemicals. Due to a lower straits tin price, tin chemicals were sharply off last week.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended December 11 as 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.3 percent for the previous week and 93.6 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—The market position showed little change from previous reports. Strong consuming interest shown by the glass industry continued to be a prominent market factor. Some producers reported supplies on the tight side. Contracts continued to be issued at prevailing quotations. Technical 99½ percent was quoted at $124.25 per ton, bags, carlots, f.o.b. works; granular, $99.25 per ton, same basis, and powdered $104.25 per ton, same basis. USP grades continued listed at $25 per ton higher.

Acid, Chromic—Plating demand continued to be of importance in the overall consumption pattern. Prices held unchanged and steady at 27½c. per pound, drums, carlots, works, and 28c. to 29c. per pound, less carlots, same basis for 99¼ percent acid.

Acid, Hydrochloric — Most sources agreed that supplies were quite lengthy, particularly in the south and southwest, due to heavy production of byproduct material. In the northeastern and midwestern sections of the country, however, supplies were in a better balance with demand. Paper mill consumption continued at a high rate, due to the current high levels of production.

List prices for all grades of hydrochloric were unchanged. However, there were still reports in the trade that firm bids for large quantities in some areas could have shaded prices.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand continued at a steady pace over the week, as consumers withdrew material at unchanged prices. Liquid was quoted at 21c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, and 70 percent, 18½c. to 22½c. per pound, steel drums, f.o.b. works. Supplies were plentiful, and available for prompt shipment to cover consumer needs.

Acid, Hydrofluosilicic — Material was quoted unchanged at 6c. per pound, works, 30 percent basis, in drums. Consuming interest was steady, chiefly for actual requirements.

Acid, Nitric—The currently good rate of steel production was an important factor in the market, as steel industry consumers withdrew substantial quantities. Current prices were unchanged. There was plenty of material available for prompt delivery.

Acid, Phosphoric—There was little or no change in market position last week. Buying interest was characteristic of the holiday season, with activity generally quiet. Prices held steady and unchanged. Stocks were available for immediate shipment.

Acid, Sulfuric—Consumption remained at fairly high levels all through the end use pattern, as such industries as steel and paper kept up good demand. Supplies were plentiful at stable and unchanged prices last week.

Alumina, Calcined—Demand showed little or no change for past weeks. Supplies were ample at unchanged prices. Material continued quoted at 3.85c. per pound, bags, carlots, works, and 4.1c. to 5.1c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, according to quantity.

Aluminum Sulfate—There was not too much of note in the market. Demand for paper production was well sustained. Consuming interest for water purification held steady. Prices held without change, with commercial listed at $1.85 per hundred pounds, bulk, carlots, works; ground, $37 per ton, bags, carlots, works, and lump, $40 per ton, same basis. Iron-free sulfate remained steady at $3.55 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, works or freight equalized, and $3.95 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis.

Ammonium Chloride—The dry battery industry continued to order steady quantities of sal ammoniac last week. Other demands were also about unchanged from previous weeks. Present output and stocks were such that consumers could get what they needed without delay. Prices were unchanged, with gray sal ammoniac listed at $8.25 per hundred pounds, bags, carlots, freight equalized, and $8.65 to $11.15 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis, depending on quantity.

Ammonium Pentaborate—Demand continued about unchanged. Prices held steady, and were expected to remain unaltered on a contract basis at least until May, 1955. Prevailing prices were $277 per ton, drums, carlots, works; $300.50 per ton, ton lots, ex warehouse, and $305 per ton, smaller lots, same basis for granular material.

Borax—Consensus was that there was enough 50 percent anhydrous material to go around last week, although it was reported in some quarters that delays in shipment had been encountered. Other grades of borax were in more plentiful supply, and moved readily to buyers. The glass industry was in for sizable quantities of rasorite, due to current high production rates. Porcelain enamel demand was also well sustained.

Bromine—Manufacturers further clarified new price schedules last week. Bromine in cases was quoted at 31c. per pound, delivered East of the Rockies in truckload or carlot quantities, with less carlots listed at 33c. to 38c. per pound, same basis, depending on quantity. Returnable drums were listed at 30c. per pound, three-drum lots to carlots, and 32c. per pound, less than three-drum quantities. A deposit of $125 was required for lead-lined drums, and $75 for monel drums. In tankcars, bromine was listed at 21½c. per pound, delivered East of the Rockies. For delivery further west, freight was equalized.

Calcium Chloride—Consuming interest held up well over the week. Good sized quantities were taken for use in cold weather concrete for such projects as the New York state thruway. Highway maintenance departments continued to lay in stocks for use in combat against ice conditions on streets and roads. Buying interest for chemical end use was steady. Material was in good supply and consumers had no trouble in getting what they needed without delay. Prices were held without change.

Chlorine—Supplies were plentiful. Consuming interest continued fairly good, notably from glycol producers and the paper industry. Demand from insecticide formulators was expected to pick up for delivery early in 1955. Inquiry for sewage and industrial waste treatment was about unchanged. Present quotations were expected to hold without change.

Ferric Chloride — Prices were unchanged. Technical anhydrous material was listed at $6.75 per hundred pounds, drums, carlots, f.o.b. works, and $8 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis;

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potassium stannate, 0.8c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.9c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.9c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 1.2c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 1⅜c. per lb.
Sulfate, 1.1c. per lb.
Tin, 2¾c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
98.13	98.14	98.17	98.43

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

industrial crystals, $4.75 to $5.25 per hundred pounds, barrels, carlots, same basis, and $5.75 to $6.25 per hundred pounds, less carlots, same basis; 42 degree Baume, $7.25 to $8.25 per hundred pounds, carboys, carlots, same basis, and tanks, freight equalized, $3.25 per hundred pounds.

Nickel Chemicals—Price changes for the major nickel chemicals were expected very soon due to the recent 4½c. per pound advance in nickel metal. The government continued its close hold on nickel chemicals, with the result that tight supplies prevailed, and industrial consumers had trouble getting prompt shipment.

Potash, Caustic—The soap industry continued to withdraw sizable quantities against contracts at prevailing prices last week. Inquiry for other end uses also was well sustained. There was plenty of material available for immediate delivery.

Potassium Carbonate—Inquiry from the glass industry for television tubes and other specialty items continued quite brisk, considering the approach of the holiday season and year-end inventory periods. Supplies were ample at steady and unchanged price schedules.

Soda Ash—There was not much change in market position for either light or dense ash last week. Dense moved out in good volume for glass production, while light ash was withdrawn in good volume for a number of end uses. Supplies were available for prompt delivery to consumers, although it was generally felt that present reserves were not overplentiful.

Soda, Caustic—The market showed little or no change during the week. The price picture of rayon grade caustic liquids remained obscure, due to continuing reports that rayon grades were being sold at a 10c. per hundred pounds discount to the rayon industry in an effort to help manufacturers out of the doldrums. Most sources were of the opinion that this situation was an isolated one, and did not reflect the tone of caustic business as a whole.

Otherwise, demand was described as fairly active. Supplies were plentiful, and available to consumers with little or no delay.

Sulfur—Sales were said to have considerably improved during the fourth quarter. The current market was firm. A chief factor in the pickup of activity was the rubber industry, as tire production was boosted substantially coresponding to near record output of new automobiles. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Tin Chemicals—The sharp drop in tin brought chemicals down correspondingly last week. Based on the lower Straits tin price, potassium stannate was listed at 65.4c. to 72c. per pound; sodium stannate, 51.7c. to 57.1c. per pound; stannic chloride, 72.9c. to 73.9c. per pound; anhydrous stannous chloride, 77.5c. to $1.043 per pound; hydrous crystals, 73⅝c. to 75⅝c. per pound; stannous sulfate, 89.5c. to 91.5c. per pound. Tin oxide was unchanged at 91½c. to 92½c. per pound.

Titanium Tetrachloride—There was not much change in market activity last week. Material continued to move in steady volume to sponge producers at unchanged prices.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Consuming demand continued strong at unchanged prices. According to the Bureau of Census, shipments of aluminum base alloy castings totaled 53,421,000 pounds in October, as compared with 46,249,000 pounds in September.

Copper—Copper and scrap remained in tight supply on the domestic market. At one time during the week, fairly active trading was reported for No. 2 scrap at 28c. per pound, spot, despite weakness shown in the London copper market. It was reported that in Chile, copper output dropped sharply due to labor difficulties in August and September at El Teniente mine, which produces approximately 40 percent of Chile's copper. To most observers, it was doubtful whether copper production there would approach the estimate of 300,000 tons predicted for the year.

World production of crude copper in November totaled 233,524 tons, or an average of 7,483 tons per day, as compared with a total of 217,304 tons in October, or an average of 6,676 tons per day. Domestic output of copper amounted to 99,746 tons in November, or an average of 3,036 tons per day, compared with 78,467 tons, or an average of 2,209 tons per day in October.

Lead—Domestic consuming demand for common grades was spotty, as consumers purchased small quantities to cover immediate needs. Pig lead remained unchanged at 14.8c. per pound, St. Louis, and 15c. per pound, New York basis.

Manganese—Price was unchanged. Material continued at 30c. per pound, carlots, delivered east, and 32c. to 34c. per pound, less carlots, same basis, as to quantity.

Mercury—There was some business reported at around the $315 to $320 per flask level, but in the main, consumers held off due to currently high prices.

Molybdenum Powder—Although there was a recent increase in the price of molybdic oxide, powdered metal was as yet without change. Ninety-eight percent material was listed at $3 to $3.25 per pound.

Nickel—Contract price of 64½c. per pound established November 24, 1954, remained unaltered last week. The government continued to stockpile material, keeping the supply position tight for civilian consumers.

Tin—Prices declined sharply in London and New York for both future and spot delivery. Straits metal was off to 87¼c. per pound. Production of tin metal in Malaya during November was reported at 5,283 long tons, as compared with 5,083 tons in Otcober, and 4,766 tons in November, 1953.

Zinc—There was some demand from galvanizers and brass manufacturers, chiefly for prompt delivery to cover immediate needs. Prime western slab was quoted unchanged at 11½c. per pound, f.o.b. East St. Louis.

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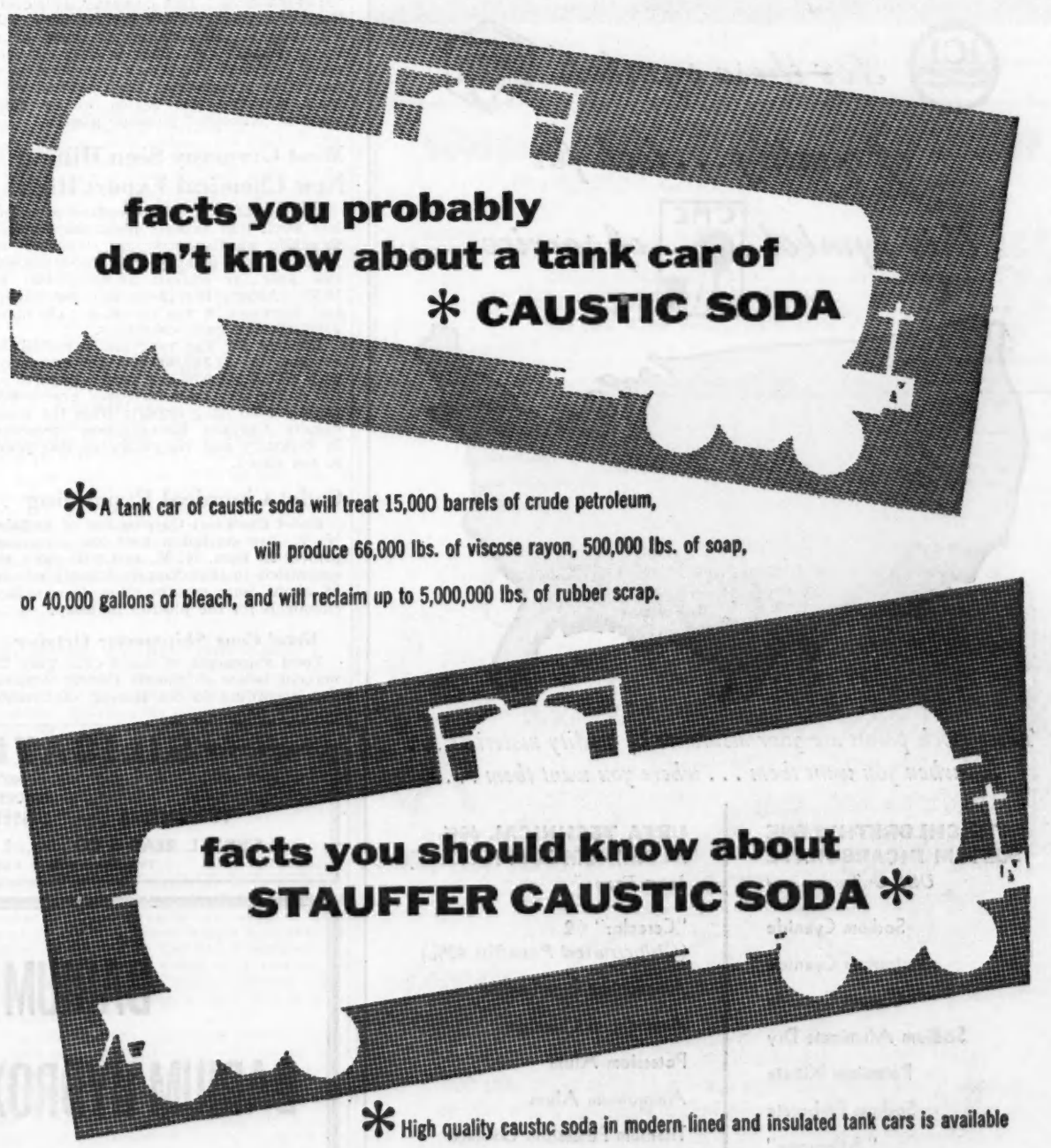

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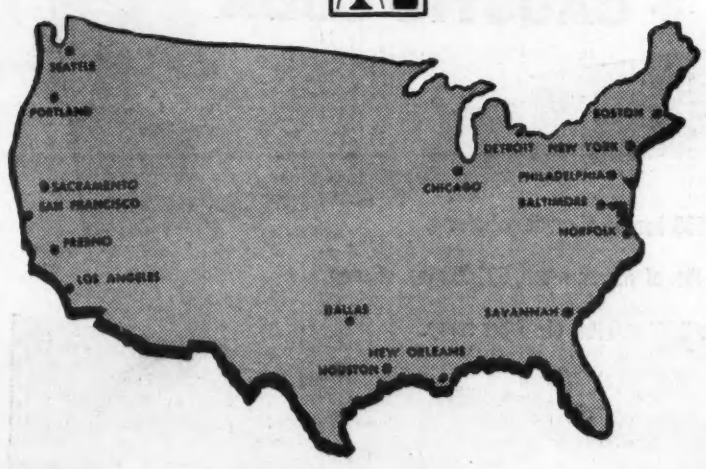

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Bakelite Names Distributor For Plastic 'Microballoons'

Chicago Bridge & Iron Company has been appointed a distributor of "Microballoons," by Bakelite Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. "Microballoons" are microscopic spheres of "Bakelite" phenolic resin which when added to crude oil float as a thin layer on top and aid in reducing evaporation losses. It is estimated that these tiny spheres can save as much as $60,000,000 annually for the United States oil industry by an 80 to 90 percent reduction in evaporation loss from cone roof crude oil storage tanks.

According to Fred L. Goldsby, vice president and general sales manager, Chicago Bridge & Iron Co. will concentrate its marketing activities for the present on those situations in the petroleum industry to which the use of this new material is particularly suitable. Mr. Goldsby estimates that about 1.25 out of every 100 barrels of crude oil in cone roof tank storage evaporate in the air annually and simply blow away. Tests indicate this new floating blanket of plastic spheres will reduce this loss to about one-quarter barrel per hundred.

The tiny hollow particles are being sold under Standard Oil Company's trademark "Microballoons." This company developed them as an evaporation barrier for crude oil storage. Resembling particles of a finely ground, dark flour in bulk consistency, they look like brown ping-pong balls under the microscope. Each is filled with inert nitrogen gas sealed in by thin walls of "Bakelite" phenolic plastic.

West Germany Seen Hitting New Chemical Export High

The Department of Commerce reported last week that exports from the Federal Republic of Germany are expected to reach a record of more than $5,000,000,000 this year, as against $4,400,000,000 in 1953. Among the items showing important increases, it was stated, are chemical products and basic chemicals.

Imports for the year are expected to amount to $4,300,000,000 as compared with $3,800,000,000 last year. Exports to the dollar area have increased even more rapidly than have imports from the area, despite German liberalization measures in February and November of this year, it was stated.

Cadet Chemical Expanding

Cadet Chemical Corporation of Buffalo, N. Y., has started a $400,000 expansion project in Burt, N. Y., and will move its operations to that Niagara County village in about four months. The firm makes chemicals for the plastics industry.

Metal Cans Shipments: October

Total shipments of metal cans were 21 percent below shipments during September, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal cans shipments expressed in terms of weight of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In October, metal cans-shipments amounted 362,759 short tons, compared with September's figure of 457,992 short tons and a figure of 368,917 short tons in October, 1953.

Cuba Levies Fuel Oil Tax

Cuba has levied a tax amounting to 3 cents a barrel of 42 gallons on fuel oil, both imported and domestically manufactured, according to the Department of Commerce. Petroleum products affected are only those included in sub-item Nos. 6-C and 8-A of the Cuban customs tariff. The tax, intended for the support of the petroleum workers' retirement fund, is levied by law-decree No. 1780, published in the *Official Gazette* of November 13.

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Hercules Appoints Hayes To Succeed Harry Chase

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., has announced that Harry V. Chase, assistant general manager of the explosives department, will retire at the end of the year and that he will be succeeded by J. D. Hayes, jr., director of operations. The company has also named Clifford T. Butler, assistant director of operations, to succeed Mr. Hayes.

Mr. Hayes was appointed director of operations in 1953, after serving as manager of explosives operations for Hercules since 1947. Following assignments at the Hercules experiment station at Wilmington, and company explosives plants at Kenvil, N. J., and Bessemer, Ala., Mr. Hayes served as assistant superintndent at the company's plant at Ishpeming, Mich., and at Bacchus, Utah, until late in 1945. He spent the next year in New York, in the company's cellulose products department sales office, before returning to the explosives department in the Wilmington home office early in 1947.

Mr. Butler who became assistant director of operations in 1954, had been works manager at Hercules, Calif., since 1946. He joined Hercules in 1929 at Kenvil, N. J., where the company's experiment station was then located. He served in supervisory capacities in various Hercules and government-owned ordnance plants operated by Hercules before his assignment to the California plant in 1946 as works manager.

Mr. Chase is a veteran of more than forty-one years of service with the company. He was directly responsible for the construction, completion, and start of production at three Hercules-operated government-owned ordnance plants built at the start of World War II to provide millions of pounds of smokeless powder needed by the United States and its allies.

White Metal Vice-President Is Back from Gov't Service

Stanley M. Rumbough, jr., has resigned as special assistant in the White House and has returned to White Metal Manufacturing Company, Hoboken, N. J., as vice-president. Mr. Rumbough had been director of sales and secretary of the company when, three years ago, he helped found the Citizens for Eisenhower Committee with Charles F. Willis, jr.

Upon the election of President Eisenhower, Mr. Rumbough became special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce. After six months he was transferred to White House, where he headed the executive branch liaison office. Mr. Rumbough also has returned to his position as president of Metal Container Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind.

Eastman Color Film Case

—Continued from page 3

and enjoins Eastman from entering into similar contracts to control the price of its color film or print material sold to third parties. In addition the judgment prohibits Eastman from selling its amateur color film with a processing charge included in the sales price thereof or from otherwise tying the sale of its color film to its processing.

In order to provide a transitional period for the solution of marketing problems in the change-over required by the judgment in Eastman's method of selling its color film, the prohibitions against Eastman selling its color film with a processing charge included in the price becomes effective at varying dates with respect to still color film, roll motion-picture color film and motion-picture color film sold in magazines.

In addition the judgment imposes upon Eastman an obligation to:—(1) Grant reasonable-royalty licenses under applicable patents; (2) make available manuals describing its commercial color film processing technology, and to bring out yearly supplements for seven years; (3) upon request, send a technical representative to any recipient of a manual to assist in using the methods set forth in the manual, and (4) upon request, permit the recipient to visit the Eastman processing plants in Rochester, N. Y., Chicago, and Palo Alto, Calif., for the purpose of observing and being advised as to the methods, processes, machines and equipment used by Eastman. The latter two obligations extend for a period of eight years.

In addition, Eastman is required to sell materials used or manufactured by it, which are necessary to the processing of its amateur color film, and to make available to others plans and specifications owned or controlled by it relating to machines and equipment used by it in the commercial processing of its amateur color film.

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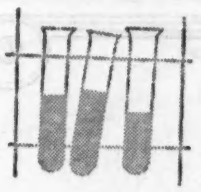
Chemicals, 

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Dow Export Companies Elect Two New Directors

Two new members have been elected to the board of directors of the Dow export companies, Dow Chemical International, Ltd., Dow Chemical Inter-American, Ltd., and Dow Export Company. The new directors, William R. Clulo, treasurer and assistant secretary, and Jack C. H. Stearns, recently appointed to an executive position with the three firms, bring the board membership to seven.

Mr. Clulo joined Dow in 1935 as auditor and assistant secretary of the Cliffs Dow Chemical Company, a Dow subsidiary. He transferred to Dow at Midland, Mich., in 1940, serving as a supervisor of the accounting department, and in 1951 was named treasurer and assistant secretary of the export companies. He was assistant auditor of the Cleveland Cliffs Iron Company prior to joining Dow.

Mr. Stearns started with Dow in 1937, handling general magnesium sales in the middle west until 1939. For the next five years he served as assistant to the magnesium sales manager and in 1944 became manager of ingot sales. He was appointed to an executive position with the Dow export companies in July of this year. Mr. Stearns was a consulting engineer before joining Dow.

Canco's Atlantic Division Sets Up Purchasing Unit

American Can Company has announced the creation of a purchasing department in its Atlantic division with headquarters in New York, to take effect January 1. The activities of this new unit were formerly handled by the company's general purchasing department.

Warren V. Duke has been named manager of the new department and Charles A. Schults assistant manager. Mr. Duke started with Canco in 1933 as a purchasing clerk. In 1953 he became purchasing manager of the fuels and factory supplies division. A veteran of twenty-four years with Canco, Mr. Schults has served in a number of capacities in the manufacturing and purchasing departments.

Hooker Adds Engineer, Chemist

James M. Young, 3rd, a chemical engineer, and Robert P. Keating, a chemist, have joined the process study group of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Rubber Molecule Reproduced By Goodrich-Gulf Scientists

American scientists have succeeded in reproducing the true molecule of crude, or three-grown rubber, it has been announced by William S. Richardson, president of Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc., which is owned half by Gulf Oil Corporation and half by B. F. Goodrich Company.

The discovery was made in the B. F. Goodrich Research Center, Brecksville, Ohio, by a research team assigned to the project by Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc. Joint teams of scientists in both Gulf and B. F. Goodrich laboratories have long been at work using a new approach to the asisgnment. The new man-made rubber has not yet been named, Mr. Richardson said, but patent applications have been filed with the United States Patent Office. The new rubber is made from different materials than those used in GR-S synthetic rubber and he said that the rubber could not be produced in presently existing government-owned synthetic rubber plants.

Based on the best estimates that can be made at this early state of development of the discovery, the cost of the new material in commercially important volume would be substantially higher than the present price for GR-S rubber, which is 23 cents a pound, Mr. Richardson stated.

Greece Gets FOA Money For Purchase of Fertilizer

The Foreign Operations Administration last week issued an authorization to Greece to purchase $1,000,000 of nitrogenous fertilizers with FOA funds. The authorization is No. 40-230-00-74-5003.

The source of supply is listed as United States and possessions, Canada, Latin America and European Participating Countries. The contracting period runs until March 31, 1955, and the delivery period to June 30, 1955.

FOA also announced that it had authorized the purchase of $6,000,000 of cottonseed oil by Spain under provisions of the mutual security act of 1954 for FOA financing of upwards of $350,000,000 of surplus agricultural commodities.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED AS PART II OF JANUARY 31, 1955 ISSUE... WILL CARRY COMPLETE COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL QUOTATIONS 1954-1955... WILL REVIEW LEGISLATIVE DEVELOPMENTS... WILL SUMMARIZE MARKET ACTIVITIES OF THE YEAR... WILL BE KEPT AND USED BY MATERIALS BUYERS FOR MANY MONTHS TO COME.

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Diamond Specialties Manager

C. W. Turner, for the past five and a half years supervisor of diary industries sales for Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has been promoted to the position of manager of specialty sales. In his new post, Mr. Turner will be responsible for directing and correlating merchandising programs of Diamond's branch sales offices with those of independent chemical merchants who distribute its specialized detergents and related chemicals in other strategic locations.

Agricultural Group Elects

Ed Lipscomb, public relations director of the National Cotton Council, and past president of the Public Relations Society of America, will serve as president of the Agricultural Relations Council during the year ahead, the organization has announced. Named to serve with Mr. Lipscomb were: — vice-president, John J. Lacey, public relations director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and secretary-treasurer, Lowell A. Kern, executive-secretary of the committee of agriculture of the American Petroleum Institute.

National Polychemicals Adds Gurman, Hwozdek to Staff

National Polychemicals, Inc., Wilmington, Mass., has announced two additions to the technical staff at its Wilmington plant and laboratory.

I. Torrence Gurman has been assigned to the firm's chemical engineering group. He was formerly a design engineer with Monsanto Chemical Company. Prior to that he had been associated with Kaysam Corporation of America, Arlington Rubber Co., Raymond Manufacturing Company, and Riordan Pulp Corporation.

Walter P. Hwozdek has joined the research and development staff. Mr. Hwozdek was previously associated with Air Reduction Chemical Company at its Murray Hill, N. J., laboratories. He had also been with Ethicon Suture Laboratories, Inc., and Merck & Co.

Monsanto Inorganics Post Goes to William S. B. Vye

William S. B. Vye has been transferred to the administrative services section of Monsanto Chemical Company's inorganic chemicals division sales department in St. Louis, Mo., according to an announcment by Tom K. Smith, jr., division director of marketing.

Mr. Vye, who has been with Monsanto since 1949, will be concerned with a program for the comprehensive development of sales statistics and market analysis. He joined Monsanto's former western division in Seattle Wash., in 1949 and served in various assignments there and in Santa Clara, Calif., until he joined the organic chemicals division in the San Francisco office earlier this year.

Acheson Appoints New Distributor

Acheson Dispersed Pigments Company, Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of a west coast distributor to handle sales of Acheson products in the west coast area. The firm is B. E. Dougherty Company, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Trade Briefs

Bureau of Mines has named Delwin D. Blue chief of electrometallurgical research at Boulder City, Nev.

National Starch Company, New York, has named E. W. Bousquet plant superintendent for its new Meredosia, Ill., plant.

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Tunisian Olive Oil Output Estimated at 66,000 Tons

Tunisia's olive oil production from the 1954 olive crop is estimated preliminarily by official sources at about 66,000 short tons, according to M. E. Jeneid, American Consulate General, Tunis. While this volume of oil would represent a decline of one-fourth from last season's output of 90,000 tons, it would be 70 percent larger than estimated tonnage from the 1952 crop—the previous year of low production.

With an estimated carryover from 1953-crop oil of about 17,000 tons and production at 66,000 tons, Tunisia should have a supply of 83,000 tons. Deducting domestic needs, not exceeding 33,000 tons, a probable exportable surplus of 50,000 tons will be available for the period November 1, 1954, to October 31, 1955.

Exports of edible olive oil during January-September, 1954, amounted to 36,832 short tons, compared with 10,688 tons in calendar year 1953. Exports of olive foots oil in the same period were 4,050 and 1,770, respectively. The bulk of the oil went to France.

Phosphate Duties Lifted

Ortho, meta, and pyro-phosphates of sodium have been exempted from payment of import duties and surcharges in Peru, except the 7.5 percent ad valorem part of the unified surtax, when imported for specific use in the mining industry, according to the Department of Commerce. A similar exemption also has been extended to smokeless powder.

Pennsylvania Refining Co. Technical Post to Gebelein

C. F. William Gebelein has been appointed technical director of the petroleum sulfonate department of Pennsylvania Refining Company, Butler, Pa. He had been associated with Esso Standard Oil Company since 1941.

While at Esso Mr. Gebelein served as a chemist, group head and section head in the chemical products laboratory of the Bayway, N. J., refinery. More recently he had been on special assignment in refinery operations.

Husky Oil Reorganizes Subsidiary

Husky Oil Company, Cody, Wyo., has announced the reorganization of its subsiary, Trans-Tex Drilling Company. Husky, which had owned 95 percent of Trans-Tex since 1952, has purchased the 5 percent interest held by Clifford W. Trice, Longview, Tex. Mr. Trice, who has been president and general manager of Trans-Tex Drilling Company, has resigned in order to organize his own drilling and producing company. He will establish offices for his new company at Longview on or about January 1.

Battelle Appoints Finley

W. C. Finley has joined the staff of Battelle Institute, Columbus, Ohio, where he will spearhead a program to expand research facilities for the forest-products and wood-using industries. Mr. Finley will provide liaison between the research center and the wood industries and will interpret the research needs of these industries, Dr. Clyde Williams, president and director of Battelle, said.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week for early next year requirements. Market tone remained on a steady basis for most materials. The only exception was noted in Maine potato starch, which was sold at slightly lower levels due to keener competition. Production in Maine continued light, reflecting limited potato offers for grinding purposes and the low starch yield from poor quality stocks. Fair demand for tapioca flour replacements was reported for prompt shipment. Prices were well held for shipment and stocks on spot. While corn starch and dextrin were inactive due to seasonal quietness, prices were without change and steady.

Tanners showed more inquiry for next year requirements, but trading was still limited to nearby shipment. Primary markets were unchanged and fairly steady.

Third quarter production of woolen and worsted woven goods totaled 72,662,000 linear yards, 15 percent less than 85,859,000 produced during the same quarter last year, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Third quarter output was 5 percent higher than the 69,440,000 linear yards produced in the second quarter.

Cotton consumption in the United States during November totaled 703,697 running bales (19½ working days), against 706,603 in October (19¾ working days) and 684,976 in November, last year (19½ working days) according to the Census Bureau. Cotton ginned from the 1954 crop, prior to December 13, amounted to 13,038,895 bales, against 15,164,851 during the same period last year and 14,047,857 two years ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Potato starch, Maine, 1/10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1953
94.08	94.08	94.09	98.71

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Bichromates—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Prices were well held for all grades. Good volume of business was reported booked for early next year delivery.

Sodium Acetate — Trading was slow. Market was quotably unchanged. Stocks were ample.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Market was steady at the recent price reduction of 1½c. per pound. Carlots and truckloads were quoted at 21½c. per pound, drums, works, and less truckloads at 22c. Smaller quantities ranged up to 37½c., same basis.

Sulfonated Oils—Demand was confined to actual needs. Tallow was stronger under improved demand for export. Sulfonated grades were well held at former levels. Other varieties were quotably unchanged.

Sizing Materials

Corn Dextrin—Business lagged, as is usual at this season. Prices were well held for all grades. Gum was quoted at $6.85 to 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.65, dark $8.70, and white $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch — Market remained unchanged and firm. Business was seasonally quiet. Prices were maintained for both grades. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.26 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 281,000 bushels to 47,379,000 bushels for the week ending December 17, against 38,511,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

The Department of Agriculture in its final forecast this year placed 1954 corn production at 2,964,639,000 bushels, compared with 3,192,491,000 bushels in 1953 and 10-year (1943-52) average of 3,057,464,000 bushels. Drought reduced the corn output while federal planting controls were chiefly responsible for smaller cotton and wheat crops. Yield per acre was indicated at 37.1 bushels, against 39.6 last year and 10-year average of 35.7 bushels. Acreage harvested totaled 79,875,000 acres, against 80,608,000 in 1953 and 10-year average, 85,820,000.

Egg Albumin—Moderate demand was reported, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were maintained at former levels. Flake was quoted at $1.30 to $1.33 per pound, and powder, $1.34 to $1.37 per pound, on the spot, according to quantity and seller. Technical was without change, ranging from 85c. to 87c. per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—While business was inactive, market was unchanged and steady. Stocks on spot were quoted at $1.02 to $1.04 per pound, according to quantity.

Potato Starch—Keener competition in Maine starch caused prices to recede slightly. Light trading was reported at 6.15c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, for prompt shipment. Production was still limited and was affected by the low yield from poor quality potatoes. Demand was fairly active for delivery against former orders. The Idaho market remained steady at 6¾c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, with ½c. per pound less for shipment to eastern points. Consuming inquiry for imported starch continued slow. Danish was quoted at 7.2c. per pound, carlots, ex-dock, duty paid, and Dutch, 7¾c., same basis. Stocks on spot were maintained at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Final government 1954 forecast of the potato crop indicated production at 355,099,000 bushels, compared with 380,075,000 in 1953 and 10-year (1943-54) average of 409,027,000 bushels. Yield per acre was estimated at 252.8 bushels, against 249.3 last year and 10-year average of 202.3 bushels. Acreage harvested totaled 1,405,000 acres, against 1,525,000 in 1953 and 10-year average, 2,138,000.

Sago Flour—This market was dull and featureless. Business was confined to actual needs. Raw was quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c. per pound and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c. exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements were unchanged at 5¾c. per pound, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Spotty demand was reported chiefly for prompt shipment from abroad. Siamese flour for shipment ranged from 5½c. to 7c. per pound carlots, exdock, according to quality. Top grade on spot was unchanged at 6¾c. to 7c. per pound and mediums, 6¼c. to 6½c., exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Some business in good quality Brazilian flour was reported on the basis of 7½c. to 7¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Offers for shipment were quite liberal. Top grade on spot were unchanged at 8½c. to 9c. per pound, exwarehouse according to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — This market was quiet and quotably unchanged. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots, same basis.

Cutch—Market was unchanged and steady. Light offers were maintained at 8½c. per pound, exdock, plus duty for prompt shipment.

Mangrove Bark—Tanners interest was restricted to moderate lots for nearby shipment. African bark was quoted at $68 per ton, exdock, for prompt shipment and Colombian at $58 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Conditions in this market were quiet, but steady. Shipments were well held at former levels. Buying interest was light. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, and clarified, 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, same basis.

Valonia—Business was seasonally quiet. Shipments were unchanged and fairly steady. Offers were quite liberal. Beards were quoted at $56 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment and cups, $45 per ton, same basis. Extract, 63 percent tannin was quoted at 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Buying interest was restricted to nearby shipment. All grades were maintained at former levels. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin was offered at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty, while South African was held at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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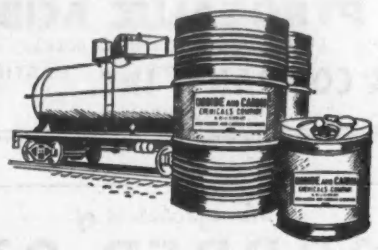

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

There was no price activity reported last week which affected the index of this market. Formaldehyde schedules remained the same as established the previous week. The market did not seem completely settled. Yet, there was no evidence that there would be any further changes. The range in carlot prices continued and western tankcar schedules were unaltered. The higher west coast methanol schedules were said to be the reason formaldehyde did not change there.

No revisions have resulted for methanol or paraformaldehyde as a result of the last move. In an effort to stabilize the tankcar price and the overall market for glacial acetic acid, producers are changing their shipping terms for drum quantities effective January 1. Acetone has remained relatively firm at its new level. There were mixed reactions as to how much different the market conditions are since the last cut. Alcohol was in a moderately firm position. Prices have not shown any tendency to break. Keen competition still existed for large government contracts. Demand from most outlets was very well sustained.

n-Butyl alcohol moved at a steady pace for lacquers, resins and plasticizers. Producers were moving as much as they made. There was no significant change in the markets for sec-synthetic and tert-synthetic butyl alcohol. Ethyl acetate moved at a steady pace. Methylamines continued to roll along, holding to a firm position. MEK and MIBK were still selling in substantial volumes. Improvement in overall lacquer activity has helped these solvents along. Producers said that demand for PE was getting better. Activity was higher than summer levels.

Refined glycerine continued to hold to a good pace. No price changes were reported for refined grades or crude material. Methanol was moving well to industrial users and fill-in antifreeze business. Hexylene glycol remained in a firm position.

Acetic Acid—In an effort to stabilize the price of glacial on the tankcar level, producers have announced effective January 1 that drum carlots and l.c.l. quantities would now be sold on an f.o.b., freight equalized basis, whereas they had been on a delivered basis before. The carlot price in the east would remain at 12c. per pound and less than carlots would be 13c. per pound. No revision in the 10c. per pound tankcar price was contemplated.

There has been a slight improvement in demand from the rayon industry during the past several months, in line with whatever improvement there has been in textiles. However, activity was still under levels of previous years. Ample supplies of material were readily available to handle demand requirements.

Production of synthetic acetic acid in October totaled 40,286,214 pounds, as against 42,986,883 pounds produced in September and 34,918,361 pounds turned out in October 1953, according to figures from the Tariff Commission. Production of natural acid in October totaled 1,716,000 pounds, whereas September output had been 1,704,000 pounds, and fermentation production in October of last year amounted to 1,661,000 pounds.

Acetone—Producers indicated that demand was holding up well. Several sources said that they felt the recently established price has contributed towards the stabilization of the industrial market. Other sources stated felt that the tendencies toward weakness are still present in the market.

There was ample output of synthetic and fermentation acetone to take care of consumer requirements. In addition, there has been a sizable quantity of cumene process acetone available in the market. More of this material became available as activity for phenol picked up this fall. The 7½c. per pound tankcar price was quoted on a firm basis by all producers. There has been some shading of that price for large government contracts. However, acetone for this business has recently moved at a small fraction less than 7c. Government business below regular industrial market levels is not considered unusual. The fact that it was not as much below market levels as it had been before the last price reduction, was considered, by some sources, an indication that acetone was firmer.

Alcohol—Producers indicated that a continued high level of activity kept ethanol moving along. Demand was not unusually strong. But most sources felt that the market was considerably improved since the end of June. The price structure has been maintained. Suppliers also stated that most sales, except, perhaps, some of the largest government contracts were at market quotations. Competition for this large volume business is frequently keen, it was added. There was also some indication that government business was being done at a better price than previously. A number of trade sources related that there has not been as much falling off before the yearend as normally would be expected. There were reports that business has actually increased this month too.

Butyl Alcohol—Output of n-butyl fermentation material was about equivalent to the volume of sales. Part of total demand was for the acetate. Between uses for acetate, and outlets such as lacquer materials, urea-formaldehyde resins and butyl plasticizers, there was enough overall call to balance the market relatively well.

There was no change in the market for sec-synthetic butyl alcohol. The volume was still small, but demand was steady. The market for tert-synthetic also had its own uses. The shortage of di-isobutylene has also resulted in some interest for tert-butyl, it was said.

Ethyl Acetate—Producers indicated that there has been a fairly good call for this ester. Demand was steady enough to move out what producers were making. Prices have held firm at previous quotations no revisions were anticipated. Ample production of the acetate was readily available for present consumption.

Total output during October was 6,960,309 pounds of ethyl acetate (85 percent), as against 5,951,886 pounds produced in September and 6,477,941 pounds a year ago in October, Tariff Commission figures relate.

Ethylene Glycol—No change in the steady market position was reported. Prices were firm and unchanged. Supplies were adequate for the demand.

October production of ethylene glycol amounted to 59,353,145 pounds, while September output was 51,284,332 pounds and output in October of last year was 45,672,885 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission.

Formaldehyde—There has been no more price activity in this market. Western prices have not been affected by the recent price cuts for tankcar and carlot schedules. While the industry quickly met competition on the tankcar level, a range existed for carlot prices because some sources felt the profit margin was getting a little thin to carry the decrease over to drum quantities.

Despite the price cuts, producers reported that demand from synthetic resins and adhesives has been relatively good. Suppliers said that they have been moving formaldehyde to customers at a pace consistent with their production and stocks. There was no apparent oversupply and no shortage either.

Glycerine—The market for refined material was well sustained. Demand from resins, pharmaceuticals, explosives and cellophane was sufficient to maintain a constant level of business. Some sources have seen slight seasonal fluctuations prior to the holidays, whereas other makers have felt that increases by other consumers balanced out losses from the first direction.

The overall view of the market was a firm one. Demand in all directions was good. Production and stocks were considered adequate to take care of current rates

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month
130.43	130.43	130.45

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

of consumption. Refined prices were stable and expected to remain steady through the first quarter. Crude stocks were not as short as they had been earlier due to a slight easing of world demand and a little more availability of imports in this market. No changes in the price of crudes were reported.

Glycerine imports during October totaled 1,915,000 pounds whereas September imports were at 2,023,000 pounds and October, 1953, exports were 1,101,000 pounds, according to figures from the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. The cumulative total for the period from January through October was 12,068,000 pounds, compared with 29,914,000 pounds of glycerine imported during the similar period of 1953. Exports totaled 1,794,000 pounds in October, as against 1,745,000 pounds in September and 599,000 pounds in October of last year. Exports for the ten months through October amounted to 15,137,000 pounds, whereas the figure for the corresponding period of 1953 was 3,474,000 pounds.

Hexylene Glycol—No significant changes were noted in this market. Producers indicated that this glycol has been in a very stable position for the past few months. The price established by an increase at the beginning of the quarter has held up very well. Demand has been very good from brake fulid outlets and uses as coupling solvents. Adequate production was available to take care of consumption requirements.

Methanol—Activity in this market continued to hold at a good level. Antifreeze contracts were said to be over with, except for fill-in business. However, industrial users were taking a substantial quantity at a steady pace. Methanol moving for the production of formaldehyde has not shown any tendency to fall off. Demand from that direction has been at a good level.

Revisions in formaldehyde schedules have not influenced prices of methanol. It was generally felt that there would not be any reaction in the methanol price structure, based on the way formaldehyde prices stand today. Currently, there was not any outward sign that this position would change.

Methylamines—Producers related that the market for these materials continued to roll along at a steady rate. It was said that monomethylamine and the di- and tri- isomers were currently in a very firm position. The price was also steady. No revisions were looked for.

Methyl Ethyl Ketone—A very good call for all solvents continued to sustain sales in this market, as well as others. Increased activity in the automobile industry has boosted demand for lacquer materials. And, a general pickup in business, including other steel fabricating lines, supplied a good call in several directions. There was also a good call for lacquer materials from the furniture trade which has been running along at a fine pace.

Price schedules for MEK have held up quite well. Adequate production was readily available to take care of most consumer requirements promptly. Many trade sources were looking for the solvents market to remain in a firm position. General encouragement was received from the fact that a steady expansion of sales was carried right through the end of the year.

Methyl Isobutyl Ketone—Sales have been well sustained in December. Although producers normally would look for a little falling off right before the end of the year, there has not been much indication that there would be a real seasonal drop. Early indications for the month led suppliers to look for an expansion over November sales. It was said that a pickup of interest from the automobile industry and continued good call from the furniture industry for lacquer materials have resulted in an excellent pace for the market. Production was adequate to take care of immediate consumer requirements without unusual delay. Prices were firm at previous listings.

Paraformaldehyde—No price revisions were reported in this market and none were anticipated immediately. Producers related that the reduction for formaldehyde schedules in the past few weeks was not expected to precipitate a move here. Demand for para has been adequate to keep current production moving right out. Output was ample to prevent shortages from developing.

Pentaerythritol—Most trade sources expressed the feeling that activity for PE was picking up. Demand was reported to be better than it was in summer and early fall. Producers had ample capacity to handle the demand and did not expect any immediate surge. Prices remained firm at previously established listings.

Production of PE in October totaled 4,592,107 pounds, compared with 4,732,356 pounds, turned out in September and 4,212,399 pounds in October, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Vinyl Monomers—Sustained demand for the acetate kept activity at a very satisfactory level. Expanded demand through greater use of the polymer in protective coatings has contributed a great deal to the activity. Prices were firm.

Current price schedules for the chloride monomer were at 10½c. per pound in tankcar quantities on a freight equalized basis.

Monsanto Organic Division Names Frances Langenfeld

Francis H. Langenfeld has been appointed supervisor of functional fluids sales for Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division.

Mr. Langenfeld will be responsible for the sale of "Skydrol" and "Pydraul F-9," fire-resistant synthetic hydraulic fluids for aircraft and industrial uses, and similar products. He succeeds John S. Harris, who was recently appointed manager of the market research section in the division's development department. Prior to joining the functional fluids department in 1953, Mr. Langenfeld was a customer service representative with Douglas Aircraft Company, Santa Monica, Cal.

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Danish Gov't Issues New Set Of Regulations for Pesticides

Revised regulations for the manufacture, sale, handling, marking, use, import, export, and analysis of pesticides became effective in Denmark on November 15, according to the Department of Commerce.

Pesticides may be sold only in original packages, which, in addition to the special labeling required for some products, must be marked to show the name of the preparation; weight or measure of contents; percentage of each active ingredient; percentage of fillers, of water, or of other solvents; name or firm designation of manufacturer or importer; place of manufacture; date of manufacture or importation; and if required by the characteristics of the product a statement of keeping properties.

No false or misleading statements are permitted in labels, circulars, or advertisements or in oral statements to purchasers. Importers concerned are responsible for the accuracy of such statements.

Pesticides cannot be sold in Denmark before they are classified as to toxicity and labels and directions for use have been approved by the poison committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. Also, after they are classified but before they are marketed the information required on packages must be submitted with supplementary details to the chemical control of the Ministry of Agriculture. This organization also is authorized as a control measure to take samples of such products from trade outlets for later analysis.

Various other state agencies are authorized to conduct research on the products to which these regulations apply, and at the request of discoverers, manufacturers, importers, or distributors, opportunities are provided for official tests and approval of such products.

Reichhold to Occupy Entire White Plains, N.Y., Building

Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., will now occupy the entire two-and-a-half story building at 525 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y., as its executive offices. Henry H. Reichhold, the company's board chairman, has announced. For more than six months the firm has used the second floor of the structure.

Since all administrative, sales, foreign and export departments of the entire global Reichhold organization will now be under one roof, visits from plant managers from all parts of the world will become more frequent, Mr. Reichhold said. Therefore, to hasten the arrival of these executives in White Plains from the two principal New York airports at which most of them alight, a helicopter shuttle service will be retained, reducing the trip from New York to the Westchester County offices to a matter of minutes.

With space for 250-300 employees in its new executive offices Mr. Reichhold indicated that sales and research staffs would be expanded. The chemistry library will be enlarged making it an important source of reference material on plastics and resins. The building, by providing space for all of the company's principal executives, will permit concerted action and quick decisions on immediate problems and facilitate long range planning. To keep in close touch with outlying plants and customers, Mr. Reichhold is currently considering the inauguration of closed circuit television broadcasts on which new products and processes will be demonstrated.

Rayonier Gets Bulk of Stock Of Alaska Pine & Cellulose

Rayonier, Inc., New York, has acquired 80 percent of the capital stock of Alaska Pine & Cellulose, Ltd., from the Koerner interests and from Abitibi Power & Paper Company. Simultaneously Rayonier announced that Alaska Pine intends to invest $8,000,000 in its Port Alice, B. C., facilities and will also construct a silvichemical manufacturing unit.

The Koerner interests and Abitibi each retain a 10 percent interest in the capital stock of Alaska Pine. Rayonier paid approximately $20,000,000 for its interest. Walter C. Koerner and Douglas W. Ambridge, president of Abitibi, remain on the Alaska Pine board of directors, and Mr. Koerner remains as president.

Steel Shipping Barrels Production In September Above That of August

September production of steel shipping barrels and drums, on an average workingday basis, was 6 percent above that of August and 2 percent below that of September, 1953, according to the Bureau of Census. During the month the industry turned out 1,901,605 heavy-type steel barrels and drums; 826,836 light-type steel barrels and drums, and 215,054 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails. This compares with 1,784,802 heavy-type steel shipping barrels; 792,098 light-type steel shipping barrels, and 6,027,646 steel shipping packages, kegs and pails in July.

Trade Briefs

The Fragrance Foundation, New York, has formed a committee on new ideas at its most recent board meeting.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed John A. Phinney research manager.

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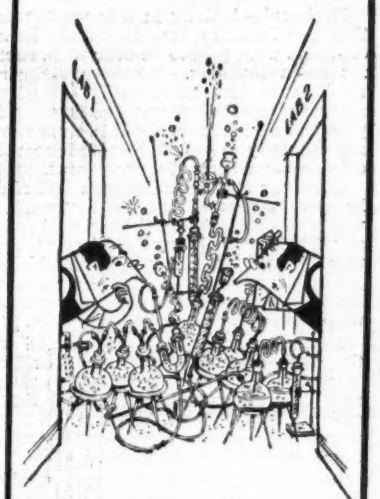

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Petroleum Derivatives

There were no outstanding changes in the petroleum derivative market last week as all prices held steady. Sales of most materials were reported to be good, but with a few in over-supply. Some consumers held down their purchases in order to reduce stocks as the year-end inventory period drew near.

There were good quantities of benzol still available, an industry source explained, because an expected increase in the plastic field had not materialized. Nevertheless prices held steady and sales were good. The market for partial aromatics was holding up well and the material continued to be amply available. According to one view, plant expansion for the production of toluol in recent years apparently was over estimated, and was held partly responsible for the current oversupply of this product. There were sufficient quantities of VM&P naphtha available and production was reported to be in excess of demand. There was some speculation in the market that sales of paraffin might drop off a bit in January over the inventory period.

With winter here, sales of propane and butane were expected to continue at their high rate and no shortages were expected. There appeared to be some competition for sales of petroleum sulfonates as more of the material was apparently available than at the beginning of 1954. Certain captive production had been increased, with the increment made available on the market. Interest in white mineral oil showed no unusual changes over the past week and prices held steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
104.75	104.75	104.75	105.35

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—The market for this material was still well supplied. One industry spokeman explained that the expected increase in the plastic field had not developed as much as some anticipated and, consequently, there were sufficient quantities of benzol available. Despite this, the material was still described as moving well. Prices held steady over the past week.

Partial Aromatics—Sales of partial aromatic solvents were active over the past week. Not all producers were entirely satisfied with the state of the market, but most thought it was holding up well enough. Product would continue to be amply available over the coming weeks, industry sources said. However, consumers were reported not to be buying too far ahead, knowing that material was in ample supply. Prices remained firm.

Toluol—Producers reported that the supply of toluol was in general sufficient. Production, in fact, could be greater if consumers' demand warranted it. The expansion of plants in the past few years for this material has resulted in capacity greater than the market requires at the moment, one industry spokesman said. In certain cases there was no immediate outlet for some toluol. The drop in sales since the end of the Korean War continues, and some production was still moving on "take or pay" contracts.

VM&P Naphtha—Demand for this material was not unusual over the past week, and industry spokesmen said that there was plenty of the product available. Production is still reported to be in excess of demand. Price quotations were the same as those in effect earlier and were very steady.

Xylol—Sales continued good for xylol over the past week. The market was still well supplied and shipments are going out as needed. One source said manufacturers could supply a greater demand if necessary. Price quotations were the same as those in effect earlier and were steady.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Last week's cold spell, whch is expected to continue for another month and a half put propane and butane in high demand in many consuming areas. In the trade it was said supplies were plentiful and that they would be sufficient to get through the tough winter season. No price changes were expected in the near future.

Daily average production of natural gas liquids in October was 29,100,000 gallons, an increase of 700,000 gallons from August, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production of liquefied gases at refineries declined 300,000 gallons per day to 3,400,000 gallons per day. Stocks of liquefied petroleum gases at plants and terminals increased 22,000,000 gallons in October. Stocks of liquefied gases at the end of October totaled 431,000,000 gallons, of which 281,000,000 were stored underground.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Supplies of this material were ample to meet all requirements, it was reported. Most consumers could obtain the amounts they required but there was little material in excess. One producer found itself short on material and was said to be buying from outside sources to fill its requirements. Sales were expected to remain good with prices also holding steady.

Paraffin—Demand for crude scale and refined grades continued to be good and were expected to hold on an even level for some time to come. Producers believed that their customers had built up fairly good inventories, in order to handle any emergencies that might develop There was a possibility that sales might drop off during January since some consumers were expected to curtail purchases over the inventory period.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission raised the state's oil allowable for January by nearly 400,000 barrels daily. The quota for next month was set at an average of 3,216,123 barrels daily on the basis of eighteen producing days. Although high, the January figure is below the all-time record set in November, 1952.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products during the week ending December 10 came to 1,097,400 barrels per day, according to the American Petroleum Institute. This compares with a figure of 1,191,500 barrels per day for the previous week, and 1,124,600 barrels per day for the four weeks ended December 10.

Petroleum Sulfonates—Some makers noted increasing competition for sales of this material. It appeared that more material was available than had been earlier in the year, particularly in the midwest. Some sources in the industry held that certain captive production had been increased, with the increment made available on the market. In spite of such increased competition, posted prices of major supplier held without change. The 60 to 62 percent material was quoted at 14 to 16½ cents per pound in tankcars and the 50-55 percent at 12½ cents per pound. Some producers serving specialize markets, not carrying the full range of material, noted no major change in market demand.

White Mineral Oils—Interest in this material continued steadily but showed no outstanding feature over the past week. Prices held steady and makers saw no need to change at the present time.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended December 11, totaled 265,373,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 267,339,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 1,966,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,516,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 450,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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BARRETT CHEMICALS

Coal Chemicals

The price structure of coaltar products remained steady last week. There have been some potential changes, but these markets have shown no outward sign that any price moves were being considered.

Overall demand levels have not fallen off. It was said that there has not been any of the seasonal slack generally attributed to the holiday period. The volume of activity for tar acids held up exceptionally well. Demand for intermediates has gotten a boost from all directions including the rubber industry and dyestuff intermediate outlets. A gradual improvement for textiles has picked up most dyestuff intermediates.

Demand from cresylic resins, flotation uses, engine cleaners and tricresyl phosphate has been largely responsible for the good sales level maintained by many fractions of the cresols and cresylic acid. Natural phenol also moved along at a good rate and was sustained by the pace. USP material has improved in the past several weeks. Demand for creosote was still a bit on the slow side, but has shown potential for better sales. Refined pyridine was still slow. The pinch on domestic naphthalene continued as prices showed a firm tone.

Aromatics continued to move along meeting industrial needs. Benzol and toluol were displaying some of the softness that comes with the higher production rates concomitant with increased steel production. There wasn't an open break in either market. The potential for a reduction seemed greater in benzol, where imported material was more of a consideration.

Aniline sales were going very well. Dintrotoluene was steady. Maleic anhydride was holding its own pace. a-Naphthol was well sustained. Phthalic anhydride demand was very good. Producers have been able to handle the call.

Steel production during the week ending December 26, was scheduled to be at 73.6 percent of capacity, or an index of 109.3, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,756,000 tons, compared with actual output of 1,950,000 tons the previous week and 1,444,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
114.59	114.59	114.59	114.59

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol—There was no significant change in the position of the domestic market or in the amount of business being done. Producers were moving a fairly good volume of benzol to meet present consumption needs. Overall improvement in business activity has helped to pickup benzol sales slightly. However, there were still consuming channels taking less material than in former times. And, production increases coming along with a higher operation rate in the steel industry, have served to increase the supply of benzol available in the market.

The revival of activity in the automobile industry with production of new models has stimulated demand for many different products. Besides aromatics getting into industrial finishing operations there, benzol goes to production of synthetic rubber, through styrene, for phenolic resins and other materials that receive calls from the automobile or rubber industries. Hence, the pickup of car output not only brings higher steel operations, and more light oil output; but, also creates demand for various chemicals either directly derived from benzol or its derivatives.

Most sources looked for generally sustained activity over the first quarter of the year. There has been some indication of price weakening in the attention paid to imported benzol from Europe. Trade rumors anticipated a move to competitive levels to hold the present domestic business. No official word has been received on whether it will be necessary to lower domestic prices to meet the threat. Some sources also were doubtful that imported benzol already represents a threat to domestic business.

Creosote—Many trade sources have been looking ahead for some evidence that the improvement in financial positions of the railroads would finally result in expansion of demand. It was added that it was normal for the "roads" to tie their buying pattern to earnings. However, the fact that many railroads buy their creosote on a quarterly basis has hindered an early measurement of what needs will be next year. Creosote prices were firm at former quotation.

Tar distillers and cokeoven operators produced a total of 9,752,233 gallons of creosote oil in September, as against 9,188,084 gallons in August and 12,271,655 gallons in September, 1953, according to Tariff Commission figures. Of these totals, tar distillers turned out 7,133,037 gallons in September, 6,535,034 gallons in August and 8,092,323 gallons in September of last year. Cokeoven production in September was 2,619,196 gallons, against 2,653,050 gallons in August and 4,179,332 gallons in September of last year.

Cresols—A well sustained demand for the tar acids maintained a very good level of activity for cresols. Producers added that there has been a particularly good demand for meta-para fractions. Prices were firm at previous listings. Supplies were generally adequate to take care of present consumer requirements. o-Cresol was still a little long, although there was some call for that fraction.

Cresylic Acid—No significant changes in market activity were noted. Domestic producers continued to move a very good volume of coaltar material to a substantial demand. Producers of petroleum material were also doing an excellent volume of business. Whereas coaltar suppliers have been able to keep up with most immediate needs, there has been a pinch on a number of petroleum grades. One source said that they were having problems allocating their production. Acid was going to consumers in flotation, cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate and engine cleaning outlets. Coaltar material moved into similar consuming channels. Price schedules of both source material have held steady at former levels.

Importers related that there has not been much difference in sales of ADF cresylic acid. A very good volume of standard ADF material was maintained. Suppliers stated that prices have held firm at 75c. per gallon in large drum lots, and 73c. per gallon in tankcars. These schedules were for standard grades. Material of a lower grade, but still within the wide range of ADF specifications, has been available right along at quotations below the 75c. level. However, the lower-price material was limited in its use, it was added.

Naphthalene—There were no further revisions seen in the market for domestic material. All sources still had not come up to meet competition in the recent rise for crude 74°C. and 78°C. No move for ball and flake refined material on the wholesaler and jobber level has been reported so far. Price schedules for industrial refined material have settled at the levels established the previous week.

Demand for crude material has been quite good, at a steady pace. A pickup in activity for phthalic anhydride, as industrial finishing operations in the automotive industry and home appliance industries showed a buildup this fall, resulted in stronger calls upon crude naphthalene. Industrial refined naphthalene also has seen some improvement from the gains by such intermediates as b-naphthol and a-naphthol.

Part of the overall firmness for domestic naphthalene has come from the strong tone in the imported naphthalene market. But, the largest factor domestically appeared to be the low yields obtained dur-

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending December 26, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	820,516
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	29,655,785
Benzol	gals.	2,836,639
Coaltar	gals.	13,011,032
Creosote oil	gals.	726,742
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,004,402
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	21,099
Toluol	gals.	557,951
Xylol	gals.	148,865

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ing slow steel operations of summer. Stockpiles of coke built up during that period also prevented a quick recovery of coking operations and high production of byproducts. Consequently, the squeeze has become more apparent as general business improved and the need for phthalic was stepped up.

Some trade sources question the extent of actual needs right now and how long demand will hold and how strong the pace will be during the first part of next year. What appears evident, it was said, some buyers were improving phthalic stocks to a small extent. There was no sign of any real shortage of the intermediate, and, it was added, producers have been able to get enough naphthalene to keep their production schedules up.

During the past two weeks while domestic naphthalene prices showed a firmer tone, imported hot-pressed schedules have not substantially changed. The range from 5¾c. to 6c. per pound held up. Prices, such as 5.9c., continued to move closer to the 6c. level. However, there were still reports of offerings above and below the range. Sales were estimated as being within that range, importers said.

Phenol—There was no significant change in this market. Overall demand for tar acids has been quite good in recent months and natural technical grades have reached a good peak with that interest. Synthetic phenol has shown a slight, steady improvement, until producers now rate the market as relatively good. Production capacity was ample to handle anticipated needs for USP material.

Most of the movement of phenol was going in the direction of phenolic resins and adhesives. The resins were going for regular molding uses, shell molding and varnishes. Prices have remained firm at the levels established previously. No revisions were currently anticipated for either technical or USP grades.

Pyridine—No significant pickup in demand has been noted for this tar base. Producers related that sales have been spotty for refined material. Ample production was available to take care of all anticipated requirements currently, whereas heavy scare buying during the Korean war kept the market very tight, frequently at premium prices too. Quotations now were still at 95c. per pound in l.c.l. quantities for 2-degree material. However, trade sources have indicated that no immediate price cut was expected because they did not believe it would raise the volume of sales substantially.

Discontinued uses, consumer knowledge that supplies were available and recovery equipment installed by users, all combined to make and keep a once extremely short market soft. Researchers have been looking for new uses for the tar base, but have not come up with any substantial market potential thus far.

Toluol—Increased production of light oils has become more obvious in recent weeks for benzol and toluol, the two large volume aromatics. Some sources have balanced out their output fairly well by moving material to government arsenals on a bid basis. However, competition for these bids has been keen and a number of producers did not find it economic to participate at this time. Competition for this nitration business and between coaltar and pertoleum material and also with other substituted aromatics was expected to get keener as increased output becomes more of a problem.

Producers indicated that the capacity they have built up in the past to handle total government needs for nitration and avgas was over current demand requirements. In addition, the lion's share of toluol output went for these defense needs for so long that unsatisfied customers had to turn to substitute materials to fill their aromatic needs. This business, which had been a part of the toluol market before the shortage, has not been regained. Consequently, the amount of production available now is accentuated by reduced military needs and a smaller civilian market.

Xylol—Thus far the balance of the market for this aromatic has been undisturbed. Even though there was more production of light oils as a result of higher steel producing levels, some sources have noted that yields of xylol were cut down as production schedules got back up to a rate requiring shorter coking times once again. This was the reverse process of yields that were obtained during the low production period of the summer and was to be anticipated. Nevertheless, this fact, plus the generally smaller xylol market compared with toluol and benzol, have helped to keep xylol from becoming a problem with long supplies. Industrial demand has been sustained for xylol too. Prices were at quotations established earlier.

Intermediates

Aniline—Producers indicated that activity in the market was holding fairly well. Increased demand from the rubber industry and from dyestuff intermediate end-uses have provided enough impetus to raise production up to a level trade sources considered quite satisfactory.

Many suppliers felt that generally good business levels have contributed substantially to the improvement in this and other markets for intermediates. The recovery seen so far in textiles has been helpful to the markets of most dyestuff intermediates. Aniline was no exception. Price schedules were firm at former levels. There was ample capacity available to take care of current consumer needs.

September production of aniline totaled 6,928,343 pounds, compared with August output of 6,317,898 pounds and September, 1953, output of 7,879,320 pounds, according to Tariff Commission statistics.

Dinitrotoluene—Demand held up at a steady level. Producers indicated that activity was in line with overall activity for dyestuff intermediates. Prices were firm and supplies were good. No significant changes in prices or the balance between supply and demand were immediately anticipated.

Maleic Anhydride—Producers reported that the market for this intermediate was holding well at a steady pace. Material was moving to maleic resins and polyesters. Demand from reinforced polyester resins has not expanded to the extent of its potential yet, but trade sources felt that the market was still growing. Maleic prices were firm and unaltered. Ample production capacity was readily available to handle current demand.

Monochlorotoluene—Price schedules for this intermediate have advanced several cents. Carlot quotations were currently at 15½c. per pound in 55-gallon drums, whereas they had been at 10.15c. per pound. In less than carlots, drums were quoted at 16c. per pound. Quotations were on a works basis.

a-Naphthol—Sales in this market have been sustained. Material continued to move to government contracts and for regular intermediate use for industrial demand. No price revisions were reported and none were anticipated. Supplies were adequate to take care of present requirements.

Phthalic Anhydride—Most trade sources indicated that they have been moving their output right out to meet incoming orders. Some sources have been running along in a close balance with demand, while others indicated that they have had enough production to fill domestic needs. Overall, producers felt that there was enough industry capacity to handle current consumption. Demand was said to have picked up added momentum several weeks ago and has held that pace easily.

No price revisions have been reported for phthalic. There was no evidence to show whether the firmness in domestic naphthalene schedules will have an impact on the price structure of this market. A number of trade sources felt that part of current activity might be attributed to a little inventory buildup by consumers who were hedging against a possible price hike. On the other hand, it was noted that buyers were just taking regular amounts and were not asking for any excessive volumes to be made available to them. Deliveries were also asked for very promptly, which is usually taken to mean that consumer inventories are low.

Triphenylguanidine—A steady demand from the rubber industry and from intermediate outlets has kept the market at an even pace. The volume of sales is not as large as it is for other products, but remains at a relatively steady level, it was said. Prices were firm. Supplies were good.

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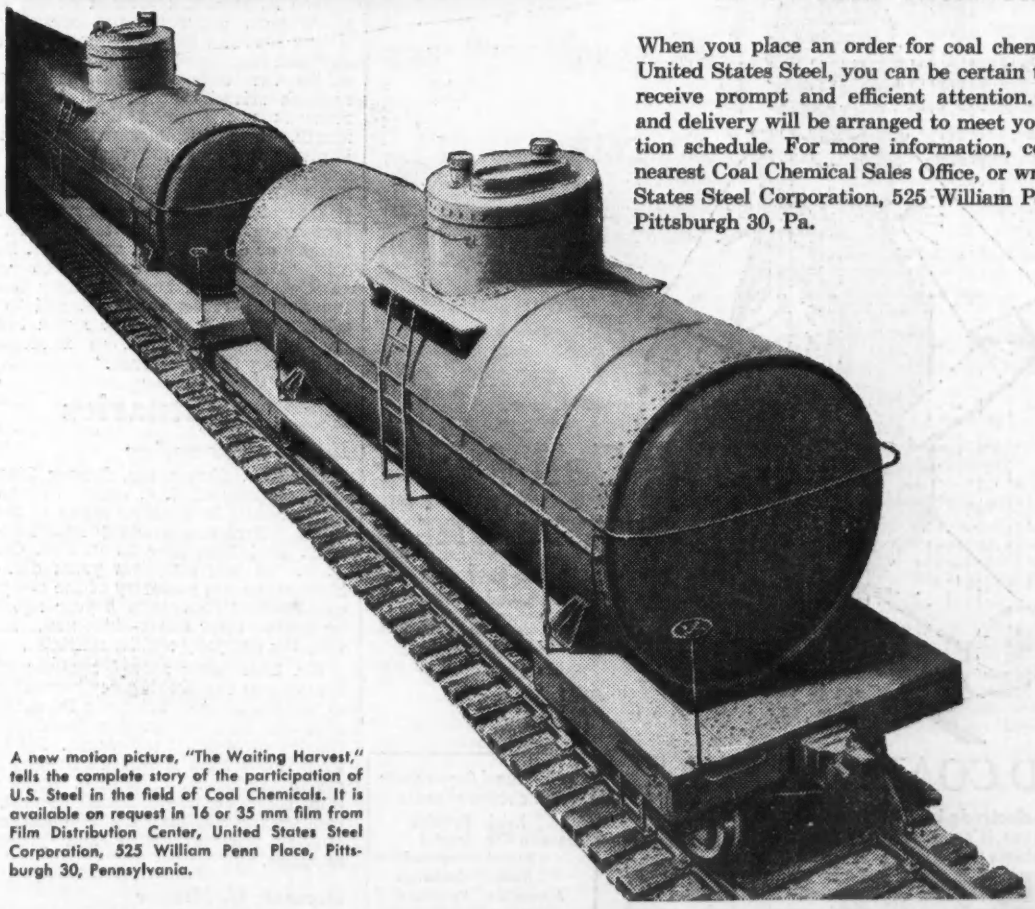

A new motion picture, "The Waiting Harvest," tells the complete story of the participation of U.S. Steel in the field of Coal Chemicals. It is available on request in 16 or 35 mm film from Film Distribution Center, United States Steel Corporation, 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania.

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Nigeria Seen Marketing New Grade of Palm Oil

According to a report from the American Consul General in Lagos, a new grade of palm oil of 3½ percent or less FFA will be established in Nigeria with the beginning of the 1955 marketing year. This decision follows an investigation in which it was found that there is a large production of palm oil having less than 4½ percent free fatty acids. The price diferential in favor of special grade oil which has been maintained by the Nigeria Oil Palm Marketing Board has resulted in use of high grade oil for blending with lower quality oil to produce maximum quantities containing 4½ percent FFA.

Further considerations are reported to be that other important exporters of palm oil are producing low-acid oil and that the full market value of the best quality oil produced in Nigeria is not realized when marketed under the present grade. The new grade will be designated as "Special Grade A" and the present special grade will be continued as "Special Grade B."

Palm oil purchases of 216,537 short tons as of November 4 compare with total purchases in the 1953-54 year of 251,119 tons. Purchases of special grade oil in the current marketing year have amounted to 122,894 tons or 56.6 percent of the total. Percentage-wise, special grade oil purchased in the 1954 marketing year is somewhat greater than in the previous year when it amounted to 50.4 percent. Exports in the first six months of 1954 were 132,470 tons, exceeding the 103,569 tons exported in the same period last year by more than one-fourth. Edible grade oil accounted for nearly two-thirds of the exports in the first six months of this year.

Palm kernels purchased in 1954 through November 4 amounted to 453,179 short tons compared with 406,405 short tons purchased during the previous marketing year.

Aramco May Arbitrate Onassis Tanker Dispute

The arbitration clause of Arabian American Oil Company's concession agreement will be invoked unless a mutually satisfactory settlement of the difference of opinion over the A. S. Onassis tanker arrangement is reached by January 15, it has been announced by Mohammed Surur El Sabban, Minister of Finance and National Economy in the Saudi Arab government.

Fred A. Davies, chairman of the board of Aramco, confirmed the arrangement, stating that "an honest difference of opinion" had developed and that efforts to reconcile the difference would be made through friendly arbitration if a settlement is not affected during the next month. The announcement by Finance Minister Surur stated that Aramco considered the Onassis arrangement "in conflict with the concession agreement." Article 31 of that agreement provides for the arbitration method "if any doubt, difference or dispute shall arise." Mr. Davies said, "We intend to continue to seek a solution that will be satisfactory both to the Saudi Arab government and to ourselves, but if that fails we will turn to the arbitration method as a means of reconciling the difference."

Obituaries

Harry L. Shoemaker

Harry L. Shoemaker, former Standard Oil Company of N. J. executive who was instrumental in drafting many of the nation's petroleum-handling fire-protection laws, died December 19 in East Orange, N. J. He was sixty-two years old. Mr. Shoemaker was secretary of the company's coordinating committee a year ago when he retired after thirty-eight years service with the company and its affiliates.

Mr. Shoemaker served twelve years in the general engineering department, rising to superintending engineer in charge of planning and construction for Jersey affiliates throughout the world. He joined what is now Esso Standard's Bayway refinery in Linden, N. J., in 1915. In 1924 Mr. Shoemaker became chairman of an American Petroleum Institute committee that studied fire protection and prevention methods.

Herman H. Shuger

Herman H. Shuger, a general partner of the Baltimore Paint & Color Works, Baltimore, Md., died suddenly December 21 in that city after a brief illness. He was fifty-three years of age.

Mr. Shuger took an active part in paint industry affairs on a national level. In addition to his Baltimore Paint connection, he was president of the Calvert-Mt. Winans Corporation and a director of Murphy Paint Corporation.

Herbert B. Sliger

Herbert B. Sliger, a veteran of the chemical industry for more than thirty years, died December 19 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was fifty-six years old.

Mr. Sliger's career was in the sales and purchasing fields. For more than twenty-six years he was associated with Commercial Solvents Corporation in a number of capacities including assistant general sales manager and manager of the purchasing department. Prior to this he was associated with Prestolite when it was a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Edmund E. Smith

Edmund E. Smith, sales manager for Seydel Chemical Company, Jersey City, N. J., died December 18 at Summit, N. J. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Smith had been with Seydel since 1917.

Olen E. Bee, retired patent counsel for Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., died December 13 in Fort Myers Beach, Fla. He was sixty-three years old. Mr. Bee had been with the company nearly twenty-five years and after his retirement in 1951 continued to serve as a consultant for the firm.

Kersey F. Coe, a retired executive of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, died December 18 in New York. He was fifty-eight years old.

William Asbury Fisher, retired secretary of Bernuth-Lembcke Company, New York, died December 22 in New Jersey. He was seventy-two years old.

Cornelius Harsen Halstead, an executive with Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., died December 18 in Morristown, N. J. He was sixty-two years old.

Floyd Maddox, independent oil operator, died in Dallas, Tex., December 16. Mr. Maddox had at one time been secretary of the American Petroleum Conference.

William Javin Osborn, chief draftsman for American Cyanamid Company, New York, died December 14 in West Hudson, N. J. He was fifty years old.

August Philips, a former managing director of Royal Dutch Shell Oil Company, died December 22 in The Hague, Netherlands. He had an active part in the merger of Royal Dutch Shell and British Shell Transport & Trading Company.

Frederick Carl Rawolle a former member of Marx & Rawolle, Brooklyn, N. Y., died December 22 in Salem, Conn. He was seventy-two years old. Mr. Rawolle had retired from the firm in 1933.

Edward H. Redling, New York office manager of the chemical division, McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, died December 22 in New York. He was thirty-one years old. With McKesson for the past several years, Mr. Redling previously had been with American Mineral Spirits Company, New York.

Lawrence G. Wilson, treasurer of Rayonier, Inc., New York, died December 16 in New York. He was sixty-four years old.

Col. Frank T. Woodbury, retired army medical corps officer, who pioneered in the use of iodine as an antiseptic in surgery, died December 20 in New York. He was seventy-nine years old.

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Agricultural Chemicals

A large block of American ammonium sulfate was reported under consideration for shipment to Korea under the recent FOA authorization. The domestic market for inorganic animal and plant foods was characterized by a generally lengthy supply position. Ammonium nitrate usually short in previous years, was plentiful, and as a result consumers who had previously ordered far in advance were content to purchase small quantities for immediate needs.

In the Los Angeles area, reduction in price of ammonium phosphate was in the mill. Ammonium nitrate had been previously reduced there to meet the competition of Canadian material. Domestic inquiry for phosphate rock was dull and featureless, although some interest continued to be shown by acidulators. Superphosphate was subject to spotty inquiry and supplies of triple were said to be quite lengthy. In the Mississippi Delta area, seasonally good demand was shown for cyanamide.

Organic materials showed little positional variation. Some continued to be overproduced due to heavy slaughter, while others were in tight supply. Trading was quiet due to the approach of the Christmas holidays, and as a result, prices were unchanged. Still the feature of the pesticides market was the General Services Administration's issuance of invitations to bid on some 16,596,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable DDT powder for health programs in the Middle and Far East.

Insecticide grade cryolite was advanced substantially. Parathion prices remained in more or less of a muddle, as some producers could not bring themselves to make adjustments in prices due to the present uncertainty of the market situation. Demand for pesticides south of the equator was slowed by the long holiday season there. It was evident also that West German material was having quite a competitive influence on the Latin American market.

Price Trends

Advanced

Cryolite, $2.75 per 100 lbs.

Reduced

Calcium nitrate, Los Angeles, $2 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 24, 1953
109.50	109.50	110.21	111.24

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—There was not much change in the overall position last week, as trade slowed in view of the Christmas holidays. Consumers were content to keep year-end inventories low, although some quantities moved out for December-January transit. There was still some concern over the coming peak season, as producers felt that there would be some pressure on supplies once orders for spring needs came in.

Ammonium Nitrate—Although domestic material was recently reduced to $84.89 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles, to meet competitive price of Canadian material, it was felt that this situation was purely a local move. There were no reports of adjustments in any other areas. Most producers were of the opinion that since consuming demand for the peak season was soon due to pick up, there was no reason to decrease prices generally.

Ammonium Sulfate — Material moved out to consumers in reasonably good volume considering the time of year. It was said that shipments over the past week had picked up from levels of two weeks ago. Prices were unchanged. Supplies were currently on the long side, a position considered normal in the trade as producers built up stocks in anticipation of mixing needs for spring.

It was reported last week that a sizable block of American ammonium sulfate was to be purchased for Korean distribution under the recent FOA authorization. One source estimated that approximately 20,000 tons were slated for shipment from the west coast, 30,000 tons from Gulf ports, and around 20,000 tons from east coast shipping points. It was estimated that some 30,000 tons of cyanamide and 30,000 tons of sulfate would be shipped from Japan to Korea under the authorization.

Blood, Dried—New York and Chicago markets were quiet. Sales at both points were reported unchanged at $7 per unit-ton.

Castor Pomace—Market remained entirely nominal at $35 per ton, with offerings scarce and closely held.

Cyanamide — Business continued at a good level, as sizable amounts moved to southern consumers, particularly in the Mississippi Delta area. Supplies were plentiful, and available at unchanged prices.

Nitrogen Solutions — Buying interest from plant food mixers was more active last week, as there were some indications that consumers were preparing for the spring season. There were plentiful stocks available for prompt shipment at unchanged listings.

Potassium Muriate—There was some activity for mixing last week, although demand continued seasonally off. Supplies were plentiful. It was believed that the international potash situation was one of balanced supply and demand at the present time. Prices held steady and without change.

Superphosphate—Both domestic and export business was dull last week, with not much buying activity reported. Prices held steady and without change. Supplies of both normal and triple were plentiful, with triple said to be on the long side.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

	Production	Shipments	Stocks
Normal			
Oct.	130,085	82,878	187,873
Sept.	117,617	66,932	206,810
Oct. '53	134,259	70,756	208,447
Enriched			
Oct.	2,180	994	3,515
Sept.	2,445	1,310	3,431
Oct. '53	*	*	*
Concentrated			
Oct.	46,816	35,020	73,337
Sept.	32,811	34,811	62,778
Oct. '53	37,503	33,538	45,969
Wet-Base Goods			
Oct.	1,422	1,085	1,364
Sept.	485	406	1,175
Oct. '53	1,068	413	2,653
Total			
Oct.	180,503	119,997	266,089
Sept.	153,368	103,459	274,194
Oct. '53	172,830	104,707	257,069

*Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Los Angeles Market

Interest was light, with trading spotty. Following the recent analysis change from 11/51 to 11/50, domestic ammonium nitrate was reduced to $104.50 per ton, f.o.b. Los Angeles area. Calcium nitrate was reduced by $2 per ton to a new listing of $46 per ton, same basis. Organic fertilizers were soft. Bloodmeal was listed at $5.50 per unit ton Los Angeles; tankage $4.25 to $4.50 per unit-ton, same basis, with other listings unchanged.

Pesticides

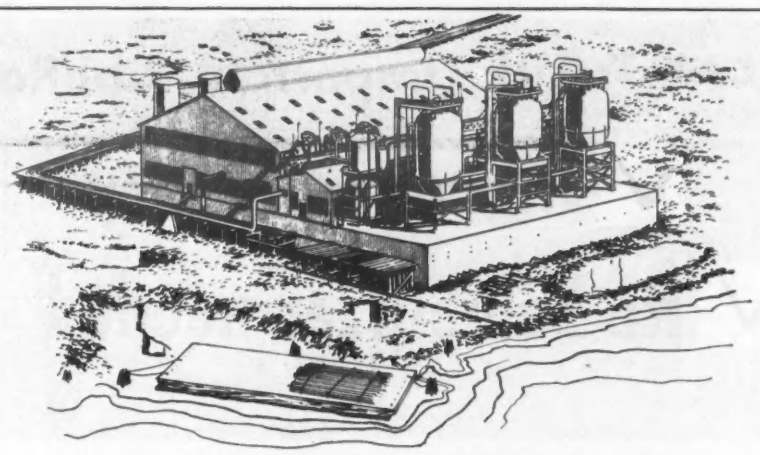
Cryolite — This material, used primarily for control of chewing insects, was increased to $16.75 per hundred pounds, truckloads, f.o.b. works, and $17.75 per hundred pounds, less truckloads, same basis. The price rise amounted to $2.75 per hundred pounds.

DDT—Feature of the market continued to be the asking of bids by the General Services Administration for 16,596,000 pounds of 75 percent wettable spray powder DDT. Bids were opened December 22 for January-April delivery. The material is slated for India, Indo China, Iran, Pakistan, and the Philippines, to be administered under the FOA.

Domestically, there was not much change in the seasonally dull picture. Consumers were in no hurry to buy ahead for spring needs, wishing to keep year-end inventories as low as possible. Below the equator, some South American localities showed interest, but such inquiry was expected to taper off from now until early January, due to the length of the holiday season there.

Parathion—The price position of technical material remained obscure last week, with listings by no means uniform in the industry. Buying interest was seasonally dull, and prices ranged widely. Formulators were in a quandary concerning what adjustments they would make in the various percentage formulations. While some sources felt that the market would become firmer, the majority were of the opinion that prices would have to be adjusted to meet lower levels established by some producers, due to increased production and competitive selling conditions.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



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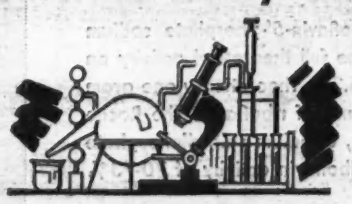

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Amine 2,4-D Concentrate (6 lb./gal.)
Isopropyl Ester, 2,4-D Emulsifiable (3.34 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 2,4-D Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Low Volatile 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
Butyl Ester 245-T Emulsifiable (4 lb./gal.)
2 & 2 2,4-D & 245-T Butyl Ester Emulsifiable
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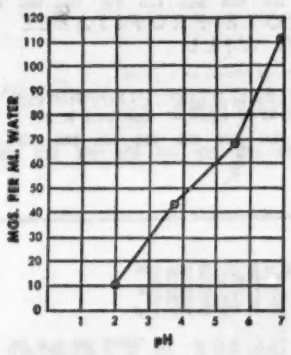

SOLUBILITY of Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium in water at different pH levels; room temperature.

These data show that solubility of Roche B_2 phosphate sodium depends on hydrogen ion concentration in water. It is useful to note that the solubility of riboflavin U.S.P. (approximately 0.12 mg. per ml.) inserted on this graph would fall just above the base line.

SPECIFICATIONS Tests show that riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (M.W. 514.4) has the full theoretical activity on the molecular basis of riboflavin (M.W. 376.36). Theoretically one gram of the phosphate is equivalent to 0.73 grams of riboflavin. The Roche product contains small amounts of moisture, disodium salt, diphosphate ester and unesterified riboflavin. It has a riboflavin activity of 70-73% by weight.

USES The new riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium, probably the most important riboflavin development since Roche introduced the vitamin commercially in 1941, is specially designed for use in manufacturing:

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better taste

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium does not have the intensely bitter taste of riboflavin itself. It is more palatable in high concentrations. This different taste characteristic is of definite advantage in oral preparations.

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BIOLOGICAL AVAILABILITY Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium has immediate biological activity because it is identical with the natural flavin mononucleotide occurring in the "yellow" respiratory tissue enzyme system.

COST COMPARISON Even though the cost of Roche B_2-5′ is somewhat higher than regular riboflavin, its use can result in actual savings. You eliminate expensive solubilizers and unnecessarily large amounts of niacinamide. You reduce or eliminate costly complaints and returns. You are able to make manufacturing economies.

STABILITY

Roche riboflavin-5′-phosphate sodium (riboflavin-5′-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate) in general has the same stability properties as riboflavin.

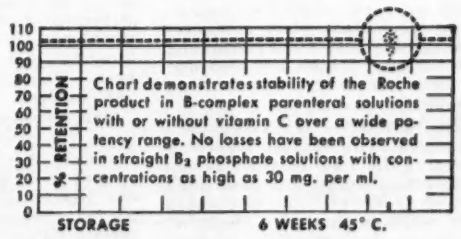

Chart demonstrates stability of the Roche product in B-complex parenteral solutions with or without vitamin C over a wide potency range. No losses have been observed in straight B_2 phosphate solutions with concentrations as high as 30 mg. per ml.

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There were no price changes reported last week. Business activity was light as is customary during Christmas week. Most consumers were intent upon taking year-end inventory and as a result, buying was more or less restricted to filling immediate needs rather than estimated requirements for the coming first quarter of 1955.

The effects of imports on the drug market this past year was notably smaller than in the previous year. The flow of lower priced tartrates from abroad has slowed to a relative trickle with Russia and her satellites becoming major factors in the consumption of these compounds. As a result, here has been considerably less competition offered domestic tartrate makers this year. Higher raw materials costs were expected to keep prices on a steady keel in the immediate future, it was said.

Sugar quotas for 1955 were announced last week by the Secretary of Agriculture. The quotas for 1955 totaled 8,200,000 short tons, raw value. This figure compared with an initial quota of 8,000,000 tons and a final quota of 8,250,000 tons last year. The sugar quotas were deliberately set some 300,000 tons below expected requirements in 1955 in order to make allowance for possible error in the estimate of demand but mainly to help stabilize sugar prices at levels required by the Sugar Act.

Demand for caffeine continued at excellent levels. Considerable quantities of this chemical go into cough and cold remedies in addition to analgesic compounds. Antibiotics were in steady demand. Although the amount of bulk penicillin and streptomycin used probably exceeds all other antibiotics, broad spectrum antibiotics are gaining prominence and are expected to cut into the overall use of these items in the field of human medicine. Tetracycline is a so-called "broad spectrum" antibiotic which is fast coming up in the antibiotic field. It is believed by many physicians to be an even better broad range drug that aureomycin, tetramycin or chloromycetin.

Antibiotics—Demand for antibiotics was reported to be moving at good levels. With the approach of cold weather, consumption of penicillin, streptomycin and bacitracin has increased with the rise in the incidence of illness. Supplies of bulk antibiotics were reported to be adequate to meet requirements while prices were steady and expected to hold unchanged for the immediate future.

Aside from the use of antibiotics in medicine, the size of consumption of these compounds outside of human medicine continued to grow with an impressive stride. According to reports, sales of antibiotics for animal feed supplements in 1953 had increased some 100 percent over sales for that purpose in 1951. On a poundage basis, sales of antibiotics for this purpose aggregated approximately 27 percent of total production last year. Non-pharmaceutical and industrial uses for antibiotics have been growing by leaps and bounds in recent years, it was noted.

The largest individual application of this sort has been in the use of antibiotics in the promotion of animal growth. It was understood that virtually all broiler chickens are given antibiotics rations in their feed. The percentage of swine whose feed is similarly supplemental also on the increase.

A vast amount of research was reportedly underway in the use of antibiotics in the control of plant diseases. This use is relatively new but continued testing was expected to turn up further uses for antibiotics in this field.

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reported to be at steady levels. Supplies were adequate to meet current inquiry and expected to continue. Imports of ascorbic acid continue to haunt domestic producers according to some segments of the trade. Although the amount of ascorbic acid imported as such, has declined, it was postulated that a considerable amount was coming in listed under less descriptive manifests. Domestic price schedules were holding unchanged and no changes were expected in the immediate future.

Bismuth Salts—Demand was fair, on the whole. Consumption of bismuth salts has declined, more or less, as a result of their displacement by other drugs. Supplies were ample for consumer needs and prices were unchanged.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
67.17	67.17	66.96	72.67

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Caffeine—Demand for caffeine was reported to be moving at good levels. Considerable quantities of synthetic caffeine are used in the manufacture of cold remedies and inquiry was currently at a seasonal peak, it was said. Supplies, while not overly plentiful, were said to be ample for current inquiry.

Camphor — The advance in camphor tablets the preceding week did not have any noticeable effect upon the market. The increase was the logical result of a similar price hike in synthetic camphor powder early in November this year and came as no surprise. At the time of the advance in camphor powder prices, the manufacturer of the tablets announced that the tablet price schedules would be advanced when current inventories of lower cost material were depleted, resulting in the use of the more expensive camphor powder. Actually large consumers were not affected at the present time by the higher price. Contract schedules were slated for the increase, effective the first of the year.

Chloroform—Demand for the USP grade of chloroform was said to be routine. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Codliver Oil—Consumer demand was reported to be at fair levels. Actually needs of large pharmaceutical houses which bottle the oil were taken care of earlier in the year, preceding the fall demand on the consumer level. Current stocks were said to be ample to meet inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Diethylstilbestrol—Demand for diethylstilbestrol for pharmaceutical use continued at fair levels. Prices were nominally unchanged but according to some trade quarters, shading was done in competitive situations. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue in the immediate future.

There has been no further announced developments in the use of this hormone in the supplementation of cattle feeds. Some time ago results of research in this field were released by a major producer of diethylstilbestrol. The potential use of diethylstilbestrol in the field of animal nutrition was very strong in light of tests made to date, according to some trade quarters.

Iodine—The demand for crude iodine was reportedly quiet. The recent increase in the price of Chilean and domestic crudes was not reflected by any significant decline in demand, as far as was known. Japanese crude iodine prices continued to undercut domestic schedules. It was understood that iodine producers in Japan were at least partially subsidized by the government there and hence have been able to keep their prices slightly under producers here.

Earlier this year prices were slashed sharply in an effort to drive Japanese crude out of the market. The subsidization of the Japanese material has given producers in Japan a price advantage not enjoyed by the producers of domestic and Chilean crudes, it was noted.

Lanolin—Demand was reported to be generally satisfactory levels. Supplies were adequate to meet consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future. Consumption of lanolin in cosmetics and drugs manufacture was reported to be at seasonally heavy levels.

According to trade sources, imports of wool grease last year approximately equaled domestic production. Production of crude wool grease in this country during the past year was expected to be even lower than in 1953. Although world wool production was said to have attained high levels, there has been considerably less raw wool sent to this country as a result of the depressed wool market and the fact that many wool producing areas have their own scouring facilities instead of sending it to this country. Lanolin prices have declined over recent months, a major reason being the heavy

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Camphor, USP

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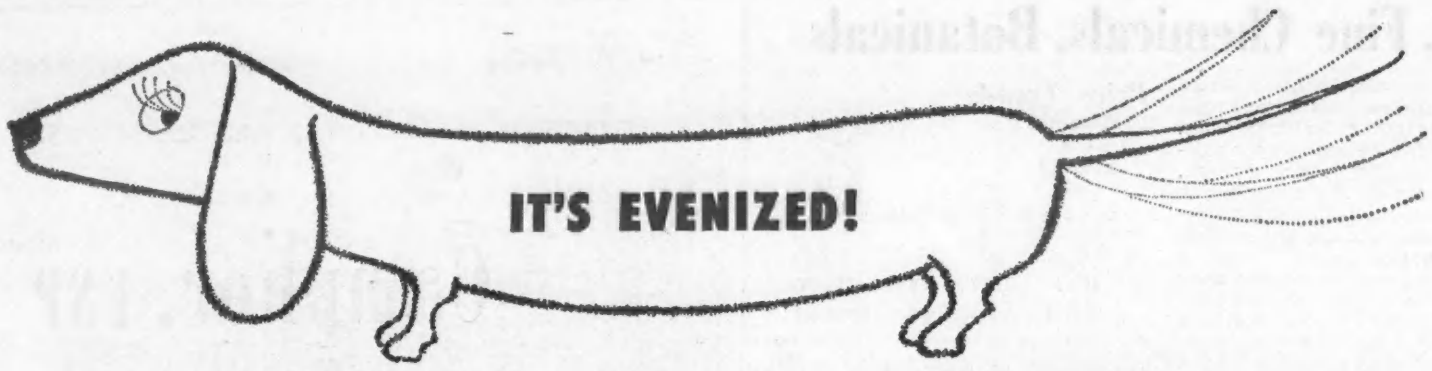

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imports of lower priced material into the country. Production costs abroad were said to be lower than those in this country.

Silver Nitrate—Demand for this compound was reported routine. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and expected to continue.

The Bureau of Census reported production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$) at 5,909,000 ounces in October, 1954, compared to 5,564,000 ounces in September and 5,622,000 ounces during October last year. Stocks at producing plants totaled 2,826,000 ounces as of October 31, 1954, compared to 3,954,000 ounces on hand September 30 this year.

Sugar—Sugar quotas for 1955 totaling 8,200,000 short tons, raw value, were announced by the Secretary of Agriculture last week. This figure compares with initial quotas totaling 8,000,000 tons and final quotas totaling 8,250,000 tons for 1954. (Sugar quotas govern the supply of new sugar from all sources, foreign and domestic, available for marketing in the continental United States.)

The general demand factors affecting sugar were not expected to change much in 1955. Domestic sugar prices were relatively stable during 1954. New York wholesale refined sugar prices were about the same as a year earlier. Raw sugar and actual refined sugar prices in most areas of the country, however, averaged lower than heretofore in relation to New York basis refined sugar prices. The latter prices, moreover, in 1954 were more than 1.2c. per pound below the level required to be considered under the Sugar Act, a level that would maintain the relationship between the Consumers' Price Index and the price of sugar that existed under price control in 1947.

Sulfa Drugs—Pricewise, this group of drugs remains unchanged. It has been some time since the last price changes in any of the sulfa drugs. Like most items made synthetically, there is much less tendency for the market to fluctuate, it was noted. Demand was said to be at generally steady levels. With the government having less need for the sulfa group since the cessation of fighting in Asia, demand from the military has eased. There appears to be ample supplies for non-military needs and no change was expected in this situation in the near future, it was said.

Terpin Hydrate—Demand for this compound was at seasonally good levels. Terpin hydrate is extensively used in cough remedies, the consumption of which is considerable during the cold weather months. Supplies were said to be ample for current inquiry and expected to continue. Prices were steady.

Botanicals

The market continued generally quiet. Trading was quite light with most consumers engaged in taking inventory as the end of the year approaches. The spot market on rauwolfia serpentina root advanced 25c. per pound as demand continued to greatly exceed supply. It was understood that although the active alkaloidal ingredient of rauwolfia, reserpine, is fairly plentiful since it can be extracted from three other approved species other than serpentina, powdered rauwolfia serpentina root is getting scarcer. Only the serpentina species of rauwolfia may be powdered from the whole root and used as such, it was said.

The situation in papain continues good, as far as concerns the average consumer. Although considerable quantities of papain currently offered in the market were said to be far below high test standards, smaller consumers are apparently content. Assays of individual lots of papain were said to be quite involved and expensive with the result that most of the papain sold is below strength due to lack of proper testing.

It was further understood that production of high test papain has declined as a result of the general indifference exhibited by papain producers at origin. The low market prices of this material were said to be discouraging to producers and ultimately, the market was expected to advance when current stocks are depleted and replacements are less plentiful.

Another item growing increasingly tighter, supplywise, was true Montana arnica flowers. The price advanced nominally 50c. per pound over the week.

Even the spurious Mexican variety was growing much scarcer, it was said.

Arnica Flowers—The shortage of true, montana arnica flowers has become more acute. Spot stocks were virtually unobtainable and the nominal price has advanced 50c. to $3 per pound. Even the spurious Mexican arnica was reported to be quite scarce. There have been some offerings of arnica flowers from Europe which were not of the true montana species, it was said.

Demand for true montana arnica was expected to remain unsatisfied for some time. The botanical is used to make a tincture which is an essential component of liniment compounds, it was said, and cannot be readily substituted.

Mandrake Root—The supply situation in Mandrake root continued tight with little likelihood thought of improvement. Adverse weather conditions in collection areas this past year were responsible to a great degree for the poor yield, it was said. The new crop will not be started until well into next year and prices in the spot market were expected to continue very firm.

The rising cost of mandrake root has already forced manufacturers of podophyllum resin to increase their price schedules twice in the past two months. Further advances in this compound were considered probable if the price of mandrake root continues to advance, it was said.

Papain—The spot market was reportedly glutted with all grades of papain. According to an important supplier of this item, most consumers, particularly the smaller ones, are not very selective as to the quality of papain that they use. It was understood that the assay tests necessary to determine the digestive strength of this proteolytic enzyme are complicated and expensive. Consquently, a good deal of the papain bought is below strength in degrees varying from very low to possibly half the maximum strength available.

Spot quotations, as a result, varied in a wide range. African papain was currently priced at $4 to $4.50 per pound, while Ceylon material ranged from $3 to $3.50 per pound.

Rauwolfia Serpentina Root—The market price advanced 25c. last week. In the feverish search for this species, which is found only in a limited area in India, the countryside has been virtually denuded by collectors, according to trade sources. World demand for this botanical continues to exceed supply and the embargo on shipments out of India enforced by the government there was expected to be maintained for some time. Actually the restrictions placed on the export of the root by the Indian government may prove beneficial to everyone concerned, according to some trade observers. To allow limitless quantities of the root to be exported might cut down on the size of future crops unless the root can be successfully cultivated.

Philippine Copra Exports Off By 20 Percent in November

Exports of copra from the Philippines during November totaled 66,406 long tons, a decline of one-fifth from the previous month but 12 percent above the volume shipped in November, 1953, according to the Department of Agriculture. Total shipments during January - November, 1954, amounted to 701,872 tons or 30 percent more than the 538,315 tons exported in the comparable period of 1953.

The breakdown of the November copra shipments by country of destination is as follows:—United States, 23,397 tons (Atlantic, 4,624; Pacific, 17,702, and Gulf, 1,071); Canada, 500; Belgium, 1,700; Denmark, 4,000; Germany, 5,000; Italy, 500; Netherlands 16,925; Norway, 69; Lebanon, 800; Sweden, 5,500; Europe (unspecified), 7,000, and Colombia, 1,015 tons.

November exports of coconut oil amounted to 6,042 tons compared with 5,565 tons in October and 8,335 tons in November, 1953. The January-November total was 59,371 tons against 53,744 tons in 1953. November shipments were 5,799 tons to the United States (all to the Atlantic coast), and 243 tons to the Union of South Africa.

On a copra equivalent basis, exports of copra and coconut oil from January through November of this year totaled 796,112 tons or 28 percent more than the 623,623 tons exported in the same months of 1953.

Nox-Rust Changes Name

Nox-Rust Chemical Corporation, Chicago, leading manufacturer of rust preventive products and automobile undercoating, has adopted a new name, effective January 1. Because of diversification of products, the firm chose the name Daubert Chemical Company, after its president George A. Daubert. The company was founded in 1935.

Nat'l Lead Names Campbell Southwest Pigment Manager

John K. Campbell has been appointed manager of the pigment division of National Lead Company's Southwestern branch, with headquarters in Dallas, Tex. He succeeds Walter H. Lessman, who is retiring from service on January 1.

Mr. Campbell joined National Lead in 1931 as a clerk to the superintendent of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Branch. He became technical representative on pigments and oxides for the branch in 1946 and sales manager, pigments, oxides and chemicals in 1948. In 1951, Mr. Campbell moved to the Southwestern branch as assistant manager, pigments, oxides and chemicals.

Borden Post to Walters

Linwood A. Walters has been appointed development manager of the "Durite" department of Borden Company's chemical division and will make his headquarters at the plant in Philadelphia. Mr. Walters has been a specialist in research and development in the resins and plastics field since 1940.

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Brazil Now Asks New Data In Filing of Drug Specialties

The Department of Commerce reported last week that new requirements for entering applications for registration of pharmaceutical specialties in Brazil have been issued by the Brazilian National Service for the Control of Medicine (S.N.F.M.).

According to the department, the following information now must be included in the report accompany licensing petitions:—

• General information:—Name of product; name and title of the professional responsible for the product; manufacturer; owner of the product; location of factory, giving street number, locality, and state or country; license or registry of the establishment at S. N. F. M.; if manufactured abroad, name of representative, distributor, or importer, his address, and registry at S.N.F.M.; legal provisions—decree and the article, paragraph, and item—on which the license petition is based.

• General information about product:—Name; pharmaceutical form and manner of presentation; composition, basic components per dose to be taken; manner of use; therapeutic indications; complementary clinical indications; counteracting directions; period of validity, if appropriate; preservative care.

• Pharmacodynamics: — Mode of action; posology; maximum and minimum doses in accordance with age of the patient; justification for doses stipulated; collateral and secondary effects; limitations on use; specification if it contains narcotics or has habit-forming effects; therapeutic advantages; licensing is based upon a similar formula, justification of alterations made.

• Preparation:—Complete formula, including substances used as excipient vehicles, stabilizers, preservatives, and correctives in the respective quantities, and citation of coloring material; installations and equipment utilized; manufacturing techniques; method of control of operations during manipulation—manufacturing control record, guaranty of authenticity of each batch produced.

• Qualitative and quantitative tests:— Citation of registry of the formula in pharmacopoeia, official forms, or publications of pharmaceutical standards, and, if it is a new medicine, reference to standards of tolerance adopted by the responsible organization; preparation of samples and tests; dosage of basic components; limits of tolerance for the tests; limits of tolerance for divergence of dosage.

• Verification of activity, innocuousness, and sterility, if appropriate:—Installation and equipment used; methods employed; limits of tolerance for divergence of dosage.

• Bibliography: — Names of authors — full names if possible; title of work or published article—magazine, volume, number, and date.

• Attachments:—For foreign product—official proof, supplied by the appropriate department, of use in country of origin, together with complete formula and therapeutic indication; documentary evidence of agency or exclusive importer. If the owner is not the manufacturer of the product the contract for manufacture by third parties must be presented.

• Other:—Translations of all documents presented in foreign languages. All technical documentation, including that presented in compliance with demands for further clarification, must be signed by the technician responsible for the product and his signature must be authenticated by a notary public. A declaration must be made as to whether the laboratory owns or has owned a formula similar or identical to the one proposed. Samples presented must be numbered. In petitions for the licensing of new pharmaceutical forms of an identical product, alteration of formula, and revalidation of licenses, appropriate applicable items should be complied with. Sample copies of labels and descriptive circulars should also be attached.

Squibb Names Reifenstein Associate Medical Director

Dr. Edward C. Reifenstein, jr., has been appointed associate medical director of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, a division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation. Dr. Reifenstein will devote his efforts to the medical and scientific research aspects of a new program on special products, involving certain preparations in the hormone field. He was formerly associated with Schering Corporation in a research administrative capacity.

Searle Promotes Three

The promotion of three veteran sales representatives to fill newly-created posts in their company's selling organization has been announced by G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago. Owen J. Picton, for the past three years assistant to the director of medical service, becomes Searle's director of trade relations. Stephen C. Chase and Robert M. Sweeney assume the new offices of regional sales managers, having charge of the divisions within the western and eastern regions, respectively.

Miles Labs Purchases Ernst Bischoff Company

Walter R. Beardsley, president of Miles Laboratories, Inc., of Elkhart, Ind., has announced that negotiations have been completed for the purchase of the Ernst Bischoff Company of Ivoryton, Conn., manufacturers of biologicals and pharmaceuticals for almost fifty years. The Bischoff company will henceforth be operated and merged with the Ames Company, subsidiary of Miles Laboratories.

The principal products of Bischoff are "My-B-Den," "Aminet," "Diatussin" and several other specialty items for the medical profession. Ames now sells "Clinitest," "Decholin" and other diagnostic and pharmaceutical specialties. Charles F. Miles, president of Ames Company, stated that an expanded sales and development program is being planned for the Bischoff line and that the facilities in Ivoryton will be maintained and enlarged.

Trade Briefs

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, has added Wesley M. Dixon, jr., to its sales staff.

Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., has named Dr. James A. Fancher, jr., and Dr. E. J. Larson to research division posts.

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ACS Cellulose, Education Division Chairmen Elected

The American Chemical Society has elected 1955 chairmen for its cellulose chemistry and chemical education divisions. Heading the cellulose chemistry group next year is Eugene D. Klug, research chemist of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., who succeeds Dr. Alfred Stamm of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. Dr. Calvin A. VanderWerf, professor of chemistry at the University of Kansas, will succeed Dr. Alfred B. Garrett, professor of chemistry at Ohio State University, as head of the chemical education unit.

Reid L. Mitchell, research group leader of Rayonier, Inc., Shelton, Wash., has been chosen chairman-elect of the cellulose chemistry division, while Dr. Leo B. Genung, laboratory supervisor of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of the group. Mr. Klug has been associated with Hercules since 1936. He is credited with eight patents and is the author of several scientific articles and parts of three technical books.

Dr. Harry F. Lewis, dean of the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis., has been chosen chairman-elect of the division of chemical education. Dr. William F. Ehret, professor of chemistry at New York University, has been named treasurer of that group, while Dr. Grant W. Smith of Pennsylvania State University will continue as secretary. Prof. D. Martin of Purdue University has been elected councilor.

Prof. VanderWerf, who has made important contributions to the synthesis of new substances of possible medicinal value, is the author or co-author of some seventy scientific papers and two books. He became an instructor at Ohio State in 1941, was made an assistant professor of chemistry the following year and was advanced to associate professor in 1945. He was acting chairman of the department in 1952.

Colgate-Palmolive of Canada Names C. G. Grace President

C. G. Grace has been named president of Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., Toronto, Canada, effective January 1. Mr. Grace's appointment will coincide with the retirement of C. R. Vint, chief executive officer of the Canadian company. Mr. Vint, who has been associated with Colgate-Palmolive Company for fifty-one years, will remain a director of the firm.

Mr. Grace has been executive vice-president and general manager, and a member of the board of directors of the Canadian company since March of this year. He joined the Colgate foreign sales and advertising department in 1929. Ten years later he was named general manager for Colgate-Palmolive, Ltd., Kingston, Jamaica, covering British West Indies and Haiti. In 1948, he was transferred to Colombia as general manager of this subsidiary company where he remained until his appointment to Canada.

Poisons Labeling Made

—*Continued from page 5*

urea, 2,4-dichlorophenyl ether of benzene sulfonic acid, di-(p-chlorophenyl) methyl carbinol, dieldrin, o,o-dimethyl-o-p-nitrophenyl thiophosphate, di-n-propyl maleate isosafrole condensate (n-propylisome), endrin and o-(2-[ethylmercapto] ethyl) o,o-diethyl thiophosphate.

Also, heptachlor, hexaethyl tetraphosphate, lime-sulfur solutions, lindane, malathion, maleic hydrazide, maneb, methoxychlor, methyl chloride, 2-methyl,4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid, N-1 naphthyl phthalamic acid, 2-nitro-1,1-bis(p-chlorophenyl) butane and/or 2-nitro-1,1-bis(p-chlorophenyl) propane, octyl-bicyclo-heptene-dicarboximide, N-octylsulfoxide of isosafrole, peracetic acid, phenylmercuric acetate, piperonyl cyclonene, 2-pivalyl-1,3-indandione, rotenone, sesamin, sodium isopropyl zanthate, sodium trichloroacetate, sulfur, 2-(p-tertiary-butyl phenoxy)-isopropyl-2-chloroethyl sulfite, tetraethyl dithionopyrophosphate, trichloroacetic acid and warfarin.

Copies of the new modified interpretation may be obtained from the plant pest control branch, pesticide regulation section, Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Cocoa Bean Supply Rise Expected to Ease Prices

A 10 pereent increase in the 1955 cocoa bean supply over 1954 promises some price relief on this ingredient, candy manufacturers learned recently at a conference sponsored by the National Confectioners' Association.

John S. VanderHeide, director of the food industries division of the Business and Defense Service Administration, said, "A reduced world supply, particularly in west Africa in 1954 brought about a rise in the cocoa bean price of almost 10 percent from the average price in 1953."

"The indicated increased supply in 1955 together with adjustments made by candy manufacturers to conserve cocoa beans during the recent short supply period should help to bring about a better balance between world supply and demand," the government official stated. Another hopeful sign for cocoa bean users is a program to increase cocoa bean production in Latin American countries now being negotiated by the Foreign Operations Administration under director Harold Stassen, it was pointed out.

In discussing the decline in the use of cocoa beans by candy manufacturers, Mr. VanderHeide said, "In our last analysis, we estimated a decline of 5 to 10 percent in the usage of cocoa beans by manufacturers of candy and competitive type products. The preliminary report for October by the Bureau of Census, showing a decline of 13 percent for that month, indicates that this might be too conservative. The segment of the industry which uses the largest quantity of cocoa beans as an ingredient, the bar goods segment, showed a decline of 16 percent for October, 1954, compared with October, 1953.

"This reduced use of beans at current price levels together with the outlook for a 10 percent increase in world supplies, represents a hopeful trend in bringing supply into better balance with demand, but at the cost of reduced consumption by the public which has a widespread appreciation of chocolate products," Mr. VanderHeide said.

Parke, Davis Appoints

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, has announced the promotion of Dr. George Rieveschl, jr., to a new post as scientific assistant to the president. Dr. Rieveschl has been director of chemical research for the firm since 1949. He was an assistant professor in the University of Cincinnati's department of chemical engineering before joining Parke-Davis as an organic chemist in 1943. Six years later he became director of chemical research.

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ACETYLMETHYL CARBINOL—2 cs, Dorf International Ltd, Rotterdam
AGAR—20 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
ALCOHOL, STEARYL—100 bgs, Croda Inc, Liverpool
AMINOPYRINE—13 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—250 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
ANGELICA ROOT—6 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rotterdam
ANILINE DYES—104 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
23 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
80 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
8 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
27 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Rotterdam
3 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
15 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
10 cans, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
3 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
14 cans, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
4 dms, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
ANTIMONY REGULUS—120 dms, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—252 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
200 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—404 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Naples
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Naples
BARIUM HYDROXIDE—43 cks, Mercer Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
OXIDE—1 cs, Berkshire Chemicals Inc, London
SULFATE—28 dms, Roussel Corp, Marseille
BEESWAX—50 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
25 bgs, Porcella Vicini & Co, Ciudad Trujillo
12 bgs, General Import Distributors, Havana
26 bgs, Reaud Geck Corp, Ciudad Trujillo
40 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago
55 bgs, Alexandria
24 bgs, Port au Prince
7 bgs, Vera Cruz
BISMUTH METAL—80 bxs, American Metal Co, Tampico
BLOOD, DRIED—435 sks, H J Baker & Bro, Cristobal
BONE—100 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
22 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
FLOUR—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
BUTTONLAC—100 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
BUTYROLACTONE—57 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Rotterdam
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,088 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER—100 cs, United Global Corp, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—1,590 bgs, Tampico
CAPROLACTAM—100 dms, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp, Rotterdam
2 dms, National Carloading Co, Rotterdam
2 dms, Nova Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
CAPSICUM—400 bgs, John Holt & Co, Liverpool
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—575 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, J H Forbes, Rotterdam
150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—10 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Mangalore
CARNAUBA WAX—112 bgs, Liverpool
CASEIN—362 bgs, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Montevideo
1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—300 dms, Jacques Missir, Mangalore
CASTOR BEANS—8,330 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
5,082 bgs, National City Bank, Salvador
1,380 bgs, Grace National Bank, Bahia
OIL—300 tons, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Naples
CHLORINATED RUBBER—830 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
N-CHLOROACETIC ACID—170 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—1 cs, Rotterdam
CINCHONA BARK—21 bgs, Meer Corp, Puerto Barrios
CINNAMON LEAF OIL—10 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
CLOVE—100 bls, Irving Trust Co, Zanzibar
250 bgs, Marseille
OIL—46 dms, Marseille
COALTAR DYES—73 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lohrbacher, Rotterdam
16 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lohrbacher, Rotterdam
10 dms, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
512 dms, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—853 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
30 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
731 tons, Manila
SHELLS—560 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Kingston
CODLIVER OIL—117 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Lisbon
COPAL GUM—62 bkts, O G Innes Corp, Macassar
35 bkts, D Hecht & Co, Macassar
COPPER OXYCHLORIDE—200 bgs, Riches Nelson, Antwerp
CORIANDER SEED—182 bgs, Louis Furth, Rijeka
182 bgs, Bernes & Kopfstein, Rijeka
182 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rijeka
COTTON LINTERS—200 bls, Kauders Steuber Co, Cutuco
p-CRESIDINE—4 dms, Rotterdam
o-CRESOL—21 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—100 dms, Republic Chemical Corp, Liverpool
667 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
275 dms, London
28 tons, London
CUMIN SEED—100 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—30 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Colombo
500 cs, E E Bier Co, Cadiz
205 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Venice
DAMMAR GUM—420 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore 70 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore
70 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
32 bgs, Wm H Scheel, Singapore
DANDELION ROOT—9 bgs, Hebarium Inc, Rotterdam
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Rotterdam
90 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—1,150 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
400 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS OIL—16 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Lisbon
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Kobe
FERRIC CARBONYL—54 dms, Caldwell & Co, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—4 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
FUEL OIL—248,214 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
821,910 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
55,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
116,200 bbls, American Oil Co, Aruba
124,196 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Caripito
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
239,958 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
94,098 bbls, Shell Oil Co, Curacao
GALL—7 dms, F J Benkart, Vera Cruz
OX—55 bbls, Grace National Bank, Santos
NUTS—32 bgs, Meer Corp, Liverpool
125 bgs, Izmir
GELATIN—200 bgs, B Young, London
300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
32 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
140 bgs, George Lippelgoes, Liverpool
100 bgs, Rotterdam
GINGER—48 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
7 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
94 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Freetown
98 bgs, Chemical Bank, Freetown
GLUE—740 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, Liverpool
30 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—1,570 bdls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Buenaventura
320 bdls, John Gorvers & Co, Barranquilla
GLYCERINE—137 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bremen
250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
GYPSUM—10,026 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
3,300 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
INDIGO—384 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
IODINE, CRUDE—80 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer Chemical Co, Yokohama
IRON BLUES—46 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—224 bgs, F L Kraemer, Manchester
POWDER—20 bbls, H J Mayer, Rotterdam
JUNIPER BERRIES—76 bgs, Leghorn
KAOLIN—240 kgs, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—123 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
KOLA NUTS—200 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
LACTOSE—5 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam
LAUREL LEAVES—190 bls, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Izmir
LAVENDER OIL, SPIKE—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Alicante
1 dm, Givaudan Corp, Alicante
LEMON OIL—119 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Vera Cruz
3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Vera Cruz
2 cs, Vera Cruz
8 dms, Vera Cruz
LEMONGRASS OIL—10 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Barrios
LICORICE ROOT—21 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Beirut
LIME OIL—11 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Vera Cruz
1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Vera Cruz
LOBELIA HERB—3 bls, Inland Alkaloid Co, Tuticorin
ROOT—16 bgs, Herbarium Inc, Rotterdam
LOCUST BEAN—200 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
508 bgs, Hanover Bank, Casablanca
GUM—500 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Piraeus
250 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Genoa
300 bgs, Genoa
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—100 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—6 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
39 cs, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
8 cs, Wm E Martin, Rotterdam
13 cs, Catz American Co, Sourabaya
7 cs, Internatio Rotterdam, Macassar
15 cs, Rotterdam
MANGANESE HYPOPHOSPHITE—1 cs, Gallard Schlesinger, London
MANIOCA FLOUR—6 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MENTHOL—581 cs, Amerirade Inc, Santos
44 cs, Consumers Import Co, Marseille
SYNTHETIC—20 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Hamburg
MERCURY—15 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
100 flks, Lo Curto & Funk, Tampico
50 flks, Tampico
MICRANTHUM HAYATA OIL—5 dms, Givaudan Corp, Keelung
MONTAN WAX—9 bgs, G S Ziegler & Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD OIL—10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
MYROBALANS—2,907 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Vizagapatam
2,436 bgs, Hammond & Carpenter, Vizagapatam
5,141 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Vizagapatam
EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Liverpool
200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—550 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
840 bgs, Koppers Co, Liverpool
1,944 bgs, Rotterdam
NAPHTHOL—10 dms, Heemsoth Keerner, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—134 bgs, Wagner Bros, Vizagapatam
NUTMEG—50 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Colombo
67 bgs, Rotterdam
OIL—2 cbys, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—23 dms, Herman Hollander, Itajai
26 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIBANUM GUM—80 bgs, Meer Corp, Aden
50 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Aden
48 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Aden
268 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Massawa
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Filippone & Co, Oran
250 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Oran
446 dms, J Ossola Co, Algiers
195 dms, Berolio Import Co, Algiers
47 dms, Mower Gulden Annis, Algiers
47 dms, Moosalina Products Corp, Algiers
239 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville
119 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
29 dms, First National Chicago, Seville
100 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville
25 dms, F Cappizzi & Sons, Algiers
25 dms, DeSimone Bros, Algiers
39 dms, J L Sclafani, Algiers
50 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Algiers
ORANGE OIL—25 cs, Van Ameringen Haebler, Kingston
20 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
PEEL—168 bgs, Cap Hatien
PAPAIN—102 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
76 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Colombo
38 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
28 cs, Ideal Trading Co, Colombo
26 cs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—490 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
440 bgs, Wurm Bros, Alicante
40 bgs, General Olive Oil Corp, Alicante
100 bgs, Arcio Trading Corp, Alicante
250 bgs, H Marmorek & Son, Alicante
100 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rijeka
216 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cadiz
PEATMOSS—500 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
700 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—714 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
40 bgs, R Badenhop Corp, Cochin
48 bgs, A C Israel, Oosthaven
160 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Oosthaven
PEPPER, BLACK—2,388 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Oosthaven
350 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Kuching
75 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
75 bgs, Chinese Banking Corp, Singapore
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Cochin
80 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
400 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
240 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, A C Israel, Alleppey
2,680 bgs, Cochin
240 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Cochin
80 bgs, C Czarinkow, Cochin
80 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
140 kgs, Alleppey
105 bgs, Vera Cruz
RED—297 bgs, M J Golombeck, Izmir
WHITE—35 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
164 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Pangkal Pinang
PEANUT GRAIN OIL—11 dms, First National Boston, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—194,828 bbls, California Oil Co, Sidon
148,023 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
110,754 bbls, American Bitumuls & Asphalt Co, Las Piedras
199,942 bbls, California Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
PIMENTO—176 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Kingston
196 bgs, A G Dunn, Kingston
50 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Kingston
50 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Kingston
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Kingston
LEAF OIL—6 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
1 dm, Fritzsche Bros, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—65 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—4,000 bgs, Naples
POPPY SEED—200 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
200 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
500 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
600 bgs, Istanbul
300 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—77 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Hamburg
133 dms, Bank of Athens, Hamburg
220 dms, Rotterdam
SILICATE—1,879 bgs, Sylvania Electric Products, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—127 bls, Food Machinery & General Chemical Corp, Mombasa
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
800 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,324 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
RICE STARCH—200 bgs, Aurora Mfg Co, Trieste
100 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Alexandria
ROSEWOOD OIL—15 dms, American Trust Co, Belem-Para
15 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Belem-Para
SACCHARIN—5 dms, Leviant & Co, Rotterdam
SAGE LEAVES—104 bls, M J Golombeck, Leghorn
22 bls, K I Litster Co, Ltd, Trieste
SAGO FLOUR—589 bgs, National Starch Products, Singapore
291 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
537 bgs, Singapore
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, R J Saunders, Rotterdam
SASSAFRAS OIL—17 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Kobe
10 dms, Douge & Olcott, Yokohama
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
400 bgs, Montrose Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Capitol Shellac Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
100 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
400 bgs, Calcutta
SERPENTINA ROOT—23 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Calcutta
160 bgs, Meer Corp, Colombo
80 bgs, Colombo
30 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Corinto
250 bgs, Louis Furth, Corinto
155 bgs, Beirut
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Collett Week Corp, Keelung
SHELLAC—500 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
50 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
85 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
SIMARUBA BARK—4 bls, S B Penick & Co, Kingston
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,279 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CACODYLATE—4 cs, Mallinkrodt Chemical Works, Marseille
CYANIDE—446 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—3,000 bgs, Hamburg
3,000 bgs, Antwerp
STARCH—16 bgs, Oskar Eismann, Rotterdam
TALC—19,170 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TALHA GUM—100 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
TAPIOCA FLOUR—4,200 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
2,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTAR—882 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
THALLIUM SULFATE—1 cs, European Chemical Co, Hamburg
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—5 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
THIOUREA—7 bgs, Antwerp
THYME LEAVES—184 bls, Alicante
TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE—2 dms, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp, Liverpool
TONKA BEANS—27 cs, Wm Rieser, Rio de Janeiro
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—152 dms, Hanover Bank, Venice
250 dms, Venice
240 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—124 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
UREA—430 bgs, General Dyestuffs & Film Corp, Rotterdam
SYNTHETIC—2,973 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
VALONIA BEARDS—916 bgs, M E Besignor, Canakkale
VANILLA BEANS—14 cs, Otto Gerdau, Vera Cruz
31 cs, Marseille
WATTLE EXTRACT—1,114 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WHITING—400 bgs, C B Chrystal, London
WOOL GREASE—50 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
50 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
ZINC CYANIDE—20 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Genoa
30 dms, Amplex Chemical Co, Genoa
SULFIDE—800 bgs, C J Osborn, Rotterdam

Baltimore

CARAWAY SEED—400 bgs, Wm G Scarlett, Rotterdam

Boston

TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,000 bgs, American Metagraph Co, Santos

Los Angeles

AGAR—16 cs, Pan Asiatic Trading Co, Shimizu
CARAWAY SEED—75 bgs, Hismoco American Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, McClintock Stern Co, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
803 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
1,500 long tons, American Trust Co, Siain
CAKE—2,240 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,240 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
EARTH COLORS—2,790 bgs, Frank D Davis Co, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—1,704 tons, National Molasses Co, Manzanillo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, James G Wiley, Marseilles
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Downey Inc, Bremen
650 bls, Van Waters & Rogers, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Hamburg
500 bls, Intercontinental Commerce Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen
500 bls, John Schumacher Co, Bremen
250 bls, H & H Distributing Co, Bremen
500 bls, Grace & Co, Bremen
500 bls, East Asiatic Co Inc, Bremen
250 bgs, Trans Sphere Trading Corp, Bremen
500 bls, International Promoter, Bremen
1,100 bls, H V Nootbaar Co, Bremen
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—15 cs, Sam Ward Co, Yokohama
UREA—2,755 bgs, Antwerp

Norfolk

DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
PEATMOSS—300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,588 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

CASEIN—1,000 bgs, National Casein Sales Co, Buenos Aires
CLAY—540 bgs, Solomon Bros, Bremen
EARTH COLORS—135 bgs, Vandergrift & Co, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—960 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Hamburg
FISHMEAL—2,000 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Casablanca
GLYCERINE—136 tons, L Pasternak & Co, Buenos Aires
GYPSUM—6,099 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
MOLASSES—1,248,878 gals, Banes
1,927,221 gals, Nuevitas
MYROBALANS—263 bgs, John Holt & Co, Vizagapatan
OLIVE OIL—100 dms, Chemical Bank, Seville
185 dms, Seville
PEANUT OIL—403 tons, Hull
PEATMOSS—1,000 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
500 bls, Lion Trdg Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—643,864 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
200,209 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
130,781 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
113,998 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
191,242 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
259,800 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,048 bgs, Mercantile Trust Co, Buenos Aires
547 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
POWDER—320 bgs, Glasgow
TANNING EXTRACT—303 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
TARA POWDER—100 bgs, Callao
VANILLA BEANS—22 cs, First National Phila, Tamatave
WHITING—1,200 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—34,614 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

CARAWAY SEED—300 bgs, Langendorf Bakeries, Rotterdam
100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COPRA MEAL—2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
2,000 bgs, Manila
CUTTLEFISH BONE—24 ctns, M S Cowen, Yokohama
MACE—14 cs, Catz American Co, Belawan Deli
NIGER SEED—52 bgs, C M Volkman, Djibouti
PEATMOSS—2,180 bls, Nurserymens Exchange, Bremen
650 bls, Lastreto Phillips, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—210 bgs, Singapore
RED—200 bgs, M S Cowen, Kobe
10 bgs, Pacific Mutual Sales, Kobe
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—208,043 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Bandar Mashur
276,526 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—25 bgs, Bank of California, Singapore
1,670 bgs, M Rothschild & Co, Singapore

Wilmington

POTASSIUM SULFATE—1,525 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp

Bids Wanted

Ethylene glycol, 15,000 gals., mil. spec. MIL-E-5559, inv. 250597, Jan. 4, Naval Air Materiel Center, Phila., Pa.

Glucose, 15,000 lbs. for biological use, inv. 87, Jan. 6, Contracting Officer, Camp Detrick, Frederick, Md.

Glycerin, USP grade, 1,020 gals. approx. 10 lbs. per gal., soluble in water and alcohol, Newport, R. I., Oakland, Calif., inv. 293, Jan. 4, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Paint, 12,084 gals. gloss enamel, Fed. spec. TT-E-489-B, 600 gals. primer paints, Army spec. 3-201, inv. 412, Jan. 10, 2,365 gals. ready-mixed, semi-gloss, exterior paint, 2,200 gals. deck, interior paint, inv. 383-385, Jan. 12, 700 gals. exterior, primer, ready mixed paint (undercoat for wood) 5,214 gals. exterior, ready mixed paint, inv. 383-407, Jan. 13, large quantity cellulose nitrate lacquer, East & West Coasts, inv. 383-416, Jan. 13, 22,000 gals. vinylidene resin (saran) solution, inv. 383-439, Jan. 13, 4,608,000 lbs. alkyd resin solution, type I, long oil soya—modified, Class B, 60 percent nonvolatile, Norfolk; Mare Island, inv. 383-435, Jan. 13, 36,000 lbs. red lead pigment, grade 97, type I, 252,000 lbs. same, grade 95, Norfolk, Va., inv. 383-449, Jan. 13, 69,992 gals. heat-resisting enamel, inv. 383-424, Jan. 14, 2,642 gals. various color enamels, 14,542 qts. various color paints, inv. 383-404, Jan. 14, 155,160 gals. oil paint, Fed. spec. TT-P-51d, inv. JD-MIPR-14-604-5-07-153-55-Q, Jan. 17, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. Pa.

Gov't Rubber Facilities Sold to Private Firms

—Continued from page 3

congress fails to disapprove within the sixty-day period, the contracts automatically become valid.

As the contracts between buyers and the commission were signed, public announcement was made by the commission. However, all details as to prices were withheld pending submission of the report to congress. The first contracts were signed December 16 with Shell Chemical Corporation and covered the 89,000-ton GR-S plant, the 48,000-ton butadiene plant and the 62,500-ton styrene plant, all located in the Los Angeles area (OPD, 12/20/54).

Contracts for sale of the other plants were announced as follows:—

Plant Sales Are Listed

GR-S plant at Port Neches, Tex., capacity 90,000 tons, now operated by B. F. Goodrich Company, sold to Goodrich-Gulf Chemicals, Inc.

GR-S plant at Borger Tex., capacity 63,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Phillips Chemical Company.

GR-S plant at Naugatuck, Conn., capacity 21,600 tons, sold to its present operator, United States Rubber Company.

GR-S plant at Port Neches, Tex., capacity 88,000 tons, now operated by United States Rubber Company, sold to Texas-US Chemical Company, jointly owned by Texas Oil Company and United States Rubber.

GR-S plant at Lake Charles, La., capacity 99,600 tons, sold to its present operator, Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

GR-S plant at Baton Rouge, La., capacity 48,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Copolymer Corporation.

GR-S plant at Akron, Ohio, capacity 15,200 tons, sold to its present operator, Goodyear Synthetic Rubber Corporation.

GR-S plant at Houston, Tex., capacity 99,600 tons, sold to its present operator, Goodyear Synthetic Rubber.

GR-S plant at Louisville, Ky., capacity 44,000 tons, now operated by Kentucky Synthetic Rubber Corporation, sold to American Synthetic Rubber Corporation, composed of twenty-nine companies, including the present operator.

Butadiene plant at Lake Charles, La., capacity 63,000 tons, operated by Cities Service Refining Corporation, sold to Petroleum Chemicals, Inc., owned jointly by Cities Service and Continental Oil Company.

Butadiene plant at Baton Rouge, La., capacity 23,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Copolymer Corporation.

Butadiene plant at Baytown, Tex., capacity 45,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Humble Oil Refining Company.

Butadiene plant at Port Neches, Tex., capacity 205,000 tons, sold one-half to Goodrich-Gulf Chemical and one-half to Texas-US Chemical.

Butadiene plant at Borger, Tex., capacity 74,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Phillips Chemical Company.

Butadiene plant at Houston, Tex., capacity 74,000 tons, operated by Sinclair Rubber, Inc., sold to Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation.

Butyl plant at Baytown, Tex., capacity 43,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Humble Oil & Refining Company.

Alcohol butadiene plant at Kobuta, Pa., capacity 128,000 tons, sold to its present operator, Koppers Company.

Chemical plant (DDM) at Naugatuck, Conn., capacity 2,400 tons, sold to its present operator, United States Rubber.

Surface Technology Courses Are Slated by New York U.

Two courses in surface technology will be offered during the 1955 spring term at New York University's division of general education, Dean Paul A. McGhee has announced.

"Fundamentals of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer Technology" will present the basic principles of the manufacture and application of paint, varnish, and lacquer products. Topics to be discussed will include coatings for protection, decoration, and functional purposes; raw materials used in organic coating; manufacture of organic finishes; finishes from the user's standpoint; and testing methods.

Instructors for the course will be Dr. Myron A. Coler, adjunct professor and consultant in technical studies at NYU, and Elias Singer, technical director of Troy Chemical Company, New York. Dr. Coler also is technical director of Markite Company, New York. Sessions will be held from 8:10 to 9:55 p.m. on Wednesdays, February 9 to May 25.

The division of general education also will conduct a seminar on "New Developments in Organic Finishes." Lecturers will be Dr. Coler, Mr. Singer, and Sidney Lauren, research chemist with Johns-Manville Corporation. The course will meet from 8:10 to 9:55 p.m. on Tuesdays, February 8 to May 31.

Some of the subjects to be discussed during the seminar are new binder materials, new pigmentary materials, and the requirements for finishes set forth by the special agencies of the military establishments. Registration for the courses will be conducted at the offices of the division of general education, 1 Washington Square north, from January 24 to February 11.

Antibiotic Marketing, Testing Regulations Changed by FDA

Several modifications of regulations covering the testing and marketing of antibiotic products were published in the *Federal Register* December 18 by the Food and Drug Administration.

The amendments deal with animal feeds containing penicillin; penicillin-streptomyclin ointment for veterinary use; the packaging of streptomycin sulfate; certification period of chlortetracycline gauze packing, and the certification of bacitracin-polymyxin-neomycin ointment.

Nat'l Aniline Names Two

National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation has announced two appointments at its Chesterfield plant, Hopewell, Va. W. Harvey Maguigan has been named assistant manager and W. O. Edwards has been appointed superintendent of industrial and public relations.

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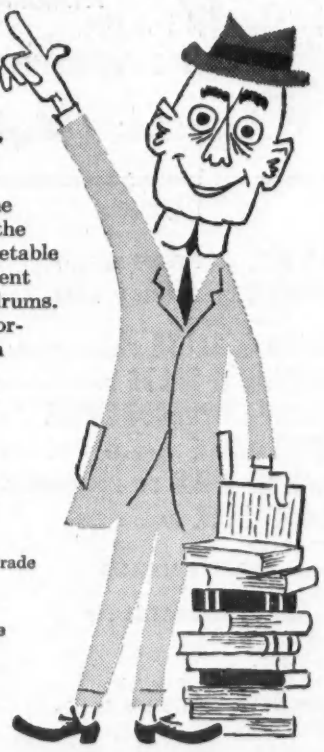
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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Feature of the oils and fats market last week was the strength of tallow and greases. Short covering and improved export demand raised prices of tallow and yellow grease sharply. Domestic demand was moderate with soapmakers taking sizable lots of tallow at higher levels. This strength was reflected in other inedible grades. Grease and tallow oils were raised drastically.

Crude edible oils also were firmer, led by solybean oil. Cottonseed, corn and peanut and soybeans oils were fractionally higher. Trading was spotty, reflecting the holiday season quietness.

Crude coconut oil was irregular, but closed steady and unchanged. Copra also remained on a firm basis. Palm kernel oil was scarce and shipments were advanced. Lard continued weak and was off fractionally. This affected the export demand for oleo oil and oleo stearine, the latter declining fractionally.

While business was slow in drying oils, a firmer tone developed in tung oil and light trading took place at slightly higher prices for prompt delivery. Futures also were firm at the same price level. Trading in linseed oil was at a standstill and quotations could have been shaded for sizable quantities for delivery during the first quarter next year. Refined fish oils were firm, reflecting the scarcity and high cost of crude menhaden replacements. Oiticica oil was quiet and steady. Crude tall oil prices were advanced ¼-cent per pound, effective January 1, while refined grades were firm and quotably unchanged.

Buying interest in oilmeals was slow, but soybean, cottonseed and linseed meals remained steady at former levels.

Interest in vegetable waxes was centered in crude beeswax, which was strong for shipment from primary markets. Offers were scarce and prices were firm. German montan wax was also scarce and higher and quotations were lifted ½-cent per pound, effective January 1. Carnauba grades were inactive and quotably unchanged. Japan wax was unavailable on spot and market was merely nominal.

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic oil was inactive. All grades were maintained at former quotations. No. 1, Brazilian castor oil was unchanged at 15c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. An additional quota of 15,000 long tons of castor oil has been released by India for shipment through March 31, 1955.

Coconut—Crude was irregular, but closed unchanged. Prompt shipment was quoted at 12⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 13⅜c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Corn—Market was firmer with competing oils. Crude was sold at 13¼c. tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil was moved at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed—Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures was quite active last week despite the holiday season. Speculative demand continued of good volume and was satisfied by hedging. Market was steady and, reflected the firmness of December soybeans which advanced sharply under short covering. Higher crude cottonseed oil also was a contributing factor. Cash demand for oil was limited, but refined salad was higher at 16¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York for prompt delivery. Sales of crude cottonseed oil were reported up to 13⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. In the Valley, 12¾c. was bid and Texas was quoted at 12½c., tankcars, mills.

CCC sold 110 tankcars of crude cottonseed oil for export at 11.46c. per pound, bulk, Houston and at 10.92c., West coast last week. The agency also offered 17,000 tons of refined cottonseed oil for export, consisting of 2,000 tons of prime summer yellow from Houston and 15,000 tons from the West Coast.

It was reported that about 130,000,000 pounds of cottonseed oil will eventually be shipped to Spain.

Official reports indicated that the government held uncommitted stocks of cotton oil of about 325,000,000 pounds compared with over 1,000,000,000 pounds a year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced

Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Grease, 1c. to 1½c. per lb.
Palm kernel, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tallow, acidless, 1c. to 1¼c. per lb.
Tung, ⅛c. per lb.
Tallow, inedible, ⅜c. to ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Lard, ½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
113.32	113.31	110.02	101.24

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended December 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	69	15.25	15.12	15.14@15.19
May	212	15.25	15.12	15.16@15.17
July	31	15.18	15.08	15.07@15.08
September	5	14.80	14.80	14.80@14.83

Total sales, 317 contracts.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil was bid 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, Valley. Trading quiet. Cottonseed meal was nominal at $72 per ton, sacked, Memphis; hulls, $15.50 per ton, bulk, and $20 per ton, sacked, same basis. Demand fair.

Linseed—Market was quiet and unchanged. Raw oil was offered at 12½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, for December-March delivery, with intimations that a bid could shade quotations about 2 points. April-June was available at 12.6c. same basis. Buying interest was inactive as is usual at this season. There was less consumer interest for withdrawals against former contracts.

Oiticica—While business was inactive, market remained steady. Liquid was held at 15¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Drums were unchanged at 16½c. to 16¾c. per pounds, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Firmness of replacements from primary sources, was reflected locally. Spanish oil was well held at $2.35 to $2.45 per gallon, drums, duty paid, as to quantity, spot delivery and Tunisian, $2.25 to $2.30 per gallon, same basis.

Palm—A firmer tone prevailed in this market. Prices were unchanged, but steadier. Drums were held at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, spot and tankcars, 11.40c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Palm Kernel—Offers for shipment were scarcer and market firmer. Denatured was nominal at 13c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Crude was scarce and firm. Sellers raised prices to 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt delivery. Refined oil was quiet, but steady at 22¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Prices of imported once refined oil ranged from 14.65c. to 15¼c. per pound, c.i.f. depending upon acid content, January shipment.

The government of India has announced additional export quotas of peanut oil for shipment through next March. Each shipper will be allocated a maximum of 600 long tons and a minimum of 5 tons.

The Department of Agriculture forecast the 1954 peanut crop at 1,043,560,000 pounds, in its final estimate, compared with 1,588,415,000 pounds, in 1953 and 10 year average (1943-52) of 1,979,865,000 pounds. Yield per acre was indicated at 763 pounds, against 1,031 last year and 10 year average of 742 pounds. Acreage harvested totaled 1,368,000 acres, against 1,541,000 in 1953 and 10 year average of 2,762,000 acres.

Soybean—Scarcity of soybeans for December delivery with shorts having difficulty in covering, further strengthened this market, especially for nearby delivery. Trading was light. Crude oil was sold at 12¾c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur for immediate shipment. December delivery was nominal at 12⅝; first half January was sold at 12⅜c. and second half January, 12¼c. Straight February was nominal at 12⅛c. and March-June was moved at 11¾c., same basis. Refined salad was higher at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended December 24 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
December	13	13.15	12.50	Expired
March	18	11.90	11.60	11.83@11.90
May	31	11.90	11.65	11.70@11.75
July	9	11.60	11.53	11.58—11.66
September	3	11.39	11.37	11.30@11.41

Total sales, 74 contracts.

Tall—Crude was stronger due to reduced stocks and active demand for for-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ward requirements. Prices were lifted ¼c. per pound, effective January 1. Tankcars were advanced to 2¼c. per pound, works and drums to 3¼c. per pound, same basis. Refined grades were unchanged, but firmer.

Tung — Market was firmer, with moderate trading reported at 20⅝c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery. Prices ranged from 20⅝c. to 20¾c., depending upon seller. Drums were higher at 22⅛c., carlots and up to 23½c. for smaller quantities.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Market was quiet and nominal. Shipments were quoted at $104 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian ports.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	2,218,500	600,000
Previous week	8,183,650	1,844,000
Corresponding week, 1953	1,027,800	2,324,000
Total this year	104,233,900	116,853,560
Corresponding period, 1953	108,928,950	113,681,300

Copra — Trading was quiet. Shipments were unchanged at $172.50 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles Vegetable Oils Market

Los Angeles. — Trading was quiet. Crude vegetable oils were firm.

Following were tankcar prices, f.o.b. Los Angeles, unless otherwise designated:—

Castor, No. 1, 21c. per pound, l.c.l., drums included; No. 3, 20¾c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, bodied, $25.6c. per pound, same basis; dehydrated, unbodied, 24.1c. per pound, same basis Coconut, crude, 12⅜c. per pound. Corn, crude, 13¼c. per pound; refined, 17¼c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13¼c. per pound, California; 12⅜c. to 12½c. Texas; refined, 16½c. per pound. Peanut, crude, 19½c. per pound, f.o.b. mill, Southwest; refined, 23¼c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 12¾c. per pound; refined, 15¾c. per pound. Tung, 20⅝c. per pound, f.o.b New York.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Improved trading especially for export stiffened this market and quotations were up ½c. per pound for most grades. Yellow advanced to 7⅝c per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 7¼c. and brown, 6½c., nominal. Choice white all hog was unchanged at 9c. and not all hog, 7¾c., same basis.

Department of Agriculture estimated total pig production for 1954 at 92,494,000, an increase of 13 percent from last year. It includes 55,728,000 from the spring pig crop and 36,766,000 from the fall crop. This compared with the total 1953 crop at 81,512,000 and 10-year (1943-42 average of 92,873,000.

Grease Oils—Higher cost of basic materials resulted in sharp advances. Prices were advanced 1c. to 1½c. as to grade. No. 1 was higher at 14½c. to 15c. per pound, drums, as to quantity; extra winter strained, 17½c. to 18c. and prime burning, 19c to 20c., depending upon quantity.

Lard—Market continued unsettled and prices were off fractionally. Cash lard was quoted at 12¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Tallow — Active export demand and short covering resulted in sharp advances last week. Domestic trading was fair, with soapers taking moderate lots of bleachable fancy at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. This grade was held at 8⅝c. at the close; extra, 8⅜c.; special, 7¾c. and No. 1, 7½c., same basis. Offers for export for early January were scarce. Guaranteed fancy was quoted at 9⅝c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. and 9c., in bulk, f.o.b. steamer, second half January.

Appointment of a special committee to study the potential of a tallow futures market was proposed at the recent general meeting of the tallow and grease trade held at The New York Produce Exchange. The special committee will be composed of representatives, of soapmakers, renderers, meat packers, processors, exporters, dealers and brokers. The committee will sample trade opinions as to estimated market participation, contract, grade, specifications and delivery basis. Inquiries or recommendations should be made to C. R. Berg, secretary of the exchange.

Tallow Oil—Prices were lifted sharply, due to increased cost of tallow. Acidless oil was higher at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Firmness of crude menhaden has improved the tone of refined grades. Light pressed oil remained steady at 11c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis. Stocks of crude menhaden were reported nil. Prices were nominal at 8¼c. per pound, tankcars, works, Atlantic coast. Export inquiry was fairly active, but offers were scarce. Tankcars were quoted at 8¾c. per pound, f.a.s. Atlantic and Gulf ports.

Los Angeles.—Offers of good quality sardine oil continued scarce, with bids in the market at 8½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Dark sardine oil was sold at 7¼c. per pound, same basis. Tuna was quoted at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. San Diego.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Buyers continued to limit demand to nearby shipments. Market was fairly steady. Mills were not aggressive sellers at present prices, hoping for a better market after the first of the year. Forty-one percent meal was sold at $71 per ton Memphis, $74 Alabama, $76 Georgia and South Carolina mills, January shipment.

Soybean Meal—Strength in the soybean market resulted higher asking prices for meal although the buyers were not following the advance. Most buyers seem to be holding off making additional purchases until after the first of the year in hopes additional beans will be offered for sale. Meal forty-four percent was offered at $70 per ton bulk Decatur for January shipment and $68 January-September shipment. Southeastern meal forty-four percent was quoted at $71 per ton bulk, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points for January shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market remained firm, reflecting the strength of crude replacements. Offers for shipment continued scarce and were firmly held. African crude was maintained at 56c. to 57c. per pound, prompt delivery. Chilean and Central America were held at 57c. to 58c. per pound, same basis.

Candelilla—Trading was slow. Crude was unchanged at 63c. to 65c. per pound, and refined, 66c. to 69c. per pound, spot, as to quantity.

Carnauba—There was no improvement to the light demand for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and fairly steady for all grades. No. 3 Ceara crude was quoted at 72c. to 74c. per pound and Parnahyba, 74c. to 76c., spot, as to quantity. Yellow No. 1 Ceara was unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound and Parnahyba, $1.08 to $1.09, same basis.

Japan—Stocks on spot and for shipment were still scarce. Spot market was merely nominal at 50c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Montan—German wax was firmer and prices were scheduled to advance ½c. per pound, effective January 1. Current quotations of German, crude ranged from 14c. to 14½c. per pound, and Bohemian, 13c. to 13½c., spot, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Buying interest lagged, but the market remained steady. Refined ranged from 93c. to 98c. per pound, spot depending upon quality and quantity.

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Protective Coatings Materials

Pries were onsidered quite firm for a number of synthetic resins, including maleics and alkyds. These two materials were raised in price by one source, following increases in raw material costs. Consuming interest continued good, but was affected to some extent by the usual seasonal slump in buying. Prices for glycerol esters held steady in a quiet market. Pentaerythritol esters were firm after being raised by onemaker during the week previous. Polyesters also exhibited firmness, with one maker increasing quotations because of advances in raw material costs.

Iron blues, some earth colors, molybdated oranges, and other dry colors were scheduled to go up at the first of the year. Toluidine reds and yellows were included in this group. A healthy market was reported in demand for cellulose acetate. Demand has held up well during December, and was expected to continue good, although some decline was held possible during January while consumers worked down their inventories. Price schedules for dioctyl phthalate and di-iso-octyl-phthalate were quite firm. The amount of consumer interest in the last several weeks has given the market a note of encouragement.

Argentine casein quotations weakened fractionally. Buying lacked spirit, since most consumers realized that production in the Argentine in the next month was expected to be at a record high. Consumers in Australia, as well as Japan and west Germany, continued to add strength to the market in this country for Copal and Dammar gums. Supplies were in fairly close balance. Manila grades have been somewhat tight. The market in Calcutta eased slightly, but brought no actual price changes. Dealers feared that no significant break in prices at the primary market was in sight. Interest in soluble dried blood continued to suffer from competition from imported material. Domestic production was reported proceeding at a curtailed rate.

Prime Pigments

Barium Chromate—The price appeared stabilized at 35 cents per pound for this material. Sales over recent weeks were described by producers as quiet with supplies adequate. This market was expected to continue without special feature over the immediate future.

Earth Colors—Some colors, including light lemon yellow oxides, siennas, and umbers, were set to advance ½ cent per pound by some makers on the first of the year. Not all makers decided to effect the change at once, however, but preferred to study the effect on the market for the scheduled advances.

Producers found that sales in November were quite satisfactory, but reported that it was still too soon to make any exact statement on December's level. It was estimated, that sales for each of the two months were not down more than five percent from totals for corresponding periods in 1953. Profit margins, however, were found to have suffered from rising warehouse, trucking and rail rates. Further advances in some of these costs were expected during the coming year, adding to the difficulty in maintaining a stable price structure.

Iron Blues—A rise of 1 cent per pound for iron blues was set to go into effect the first of the year by some major producers. The market was considered quite firm, with business holding up fairly well. Sales at the new price level were expected to show no significant change from those of December.

Lead Pigments—Prices of major lead pigments held steady in an uneventful market. Buying was moderately active, and few producers noted any significant change in interest. Certain sources however, felt that January might bring some desire on the part of purchasers to curtail active buying for the purpose of inventory-taking. Customers' inventories were thought to be adequate at the present time. The steady trend in the metal added force to the view that pigment prices were not due for any revision.

Molybdated Colors — Oranges were scheduled to go up 1 cent per pound on the first of January by a number of major producers, at the same time that a number of other inorganic pigments also were due to change. Sales have held up well, it was stated, so far during the month, and there was no difficulty in obtaining supplies.

Titanium Pigments — Producers of titanium pigments at the final quarter of the year looked very satisfactory from the sales viewpoint. Consumers have been active up to the present, and appeared to be in no immediate hurry to change their requirements drastically. Prices were steady. The market was quite adequately supplied for all current needs.

Toluidine Colors—Red and yellow pigments and pastes were due to go up on the first of the year by some makers. Sales were described as fairly quiet, with consumers taking routine amounts for their current needs only. The market was well supplied.

Zinc—The market for pigments appeared quiet to most observers, as consumers confined their purchases to routine needs. Basic zinc chromates and zinc yellows were due for a 1 cent per pound price advance on January 1 by most producers. Zinc dust remained steady in keeping with the market for the metal, which has shown no tendency to advance over the past several weeks.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Casein, Argentine, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
97.08	97.08	97.06	93.86

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Synthetic Resins

Ester Gums—Prices for glycerol esters held steady in a very quiet market. Gum-rosin type was quoted at a carlot price of 15½ cents per pound, and wood-rosin type at 15 cents. Pentaerythritol esters were firm after being raised by one maker during the week previous.

Maleics—Prices were generally felt to be quite firm. One producers just recently increased its prices for maleics, and alkyds as well, citing increased raw material costs as the reason behind the advance. Consuming interest continued good, but was affected to some extent by the usual seasonal slump in buying. This temporary decline in interest was expected to exert no lasting effect on the market.

Phenolics—The market was steady and exhibited a good deal of underlying strength, despite the current slow demand from consumers. Producers reported that sales during the final quarter were expected to make a good showing, once total figures weer tallied.

Lacquer Materials

Cellulose Acetate—A healthy market was reported by most sources commenting on this material. Demand has held up quite well through December, it was stated, and was expected to continue good, although with some possible decline during the first part of January while some users worked down their inventories a bit. Prices appeared firm at their current levels.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Price schedules remained steady over the past week. Producers felt that business continued to be as good as at any time during the current quarter. One producer reported that its supplies were in a tight position, largely because of the tremendous demand encountered for the alcohol. However, the market generally was quite amply covered.

Di-iso-octyl Phthalate—Prices appeared noticeably firmer for this material, although there were no actual price increases over the past week. However, the amount of consumer interest in the last several weeks has definitely given the market a note of encouragement, according to informed sources. The outlook was considered bright for this as well as other plasticizers. Supplies remained ample for filling immediate needs without difficulty.

Natural Resins

Gums—Consumers in Australia, western Europe, and Japan have been active in the market, reducing the amount of material available for shipment to importers in this country. Supplies were held to be in fairly close balance. Manila grades have been somewhat tight, but over the past week one supplier reported

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tha it had been able to buy enough to fill all of its necessary requirements. Some decline in consumer interest was expected as the inventory-taking period approached. However, most users were not thought to be carrying heavy stocks, which would limit the amount of the cutback practical.

Shellac—The market in Calcutta eased slightly during the past week, but brought about no actual price changes. Dealers in this country would like to see prices reduced, as they have been forced up to too high a level for the good of the industry, in most dealers' opinions. However, there appeared to be no reason for expecting a break in the near future, as the attitude at the source continues basically firm, in spite of daily fluctuations.

Fillers and Inerts

Asbestos—Industry reports indicate that the outlook for the coming year appears very good from a fibre use standpoint. Demand in the United States for the coming year was estimated as equaling or slightly exceeding the 1954 figure. Asbestos production at the present time was reported at its high for the year, but was expected to taper off somewhat during the rest of the winter months.

Miscellaneous Materials

Asphalt—Demand for gilsonite was described as fairly quiet by producers over the past week. Prices remained stable and were not expected to change over the weeks just ahead. The market for petroleum material was well supplied, according to industry sources. Prices showed no change from previous listings.

Shipments of roofing asphalt during October came to 6,088,442 sales squares, as compared with sales of 7,062,220 during September, it was reported by the Census Bureau. Shipments of asphalt for sidings amounted to 143,629 sales squares, according to the same source. This compares with shipments of 152,864 sales squares during the previous month.

Blood, Dried—Interest in soluble dried blood continued to suffer from competition from imported material, it was reported by one domestic supplier during the past week. Imported material is being brought in and sold in this country at prices below the manufacturing costs of domestic suppliers, it was stated. For this reason, domestic production of soluble dried blood proceeded at a curtailed rate.

Casein—Prices for Argentine material were a trifle easier during the past week, going down to 22 cents to 22½ cents per pound, duty paid, from a price ½ cent higher. Buying lacked spirit, as most consuers were aware of the large production just about due to commence in the Argentine. This year's output was expected to be at a record level. Nothing much was heard from France, as little if any material is available from that source.

Naphthenates—Driers were reported moving pretty well by a number of sources in the industry. The paint trade has remained active in the market. Prices over recent weeks have tended to remain stable, and were expected to continue so.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum
(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Dec. 17	Mon. Dec. 20	Tues. Dec. 21	Wed. Dec. 22	Thur. Dec. 23
Drums—					
K	...	$8.15	...	$8.40	$8.19
M	...	...	$8.19§	...	...
N	8.20	8.45	...	8.15	...
WG	8.36§	8.25	8.20	8.27	...
WW	...	8.43§	8.385§	8.38	8.35
Bags—					
M	...	...	...	7.97	...
WG	8.15	...	...	...	...
WW	8.40	8.36§	...	...	$8.35

Tankcars (for week ended December 17)—WW $8.10, M $7.71, K or better $7.70, 1,180*, (December 23) M $7.70, K or better $7.75§, 1,783*

Sales, USDA
472* 475* 475* 696* 247*

New York
(per 100 lbs., c.i., Friday)
B through M $8.85, N $8.90, WG $8.95, WW $9.20

Turpentine, Gum
(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56	.55§	...	.54	...
Sales	8,000¶†	16,000¶†	...	8,000¶†	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 75c.

*Drums equivalent, †Tankcars, ¶Gallons, §Average price.

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Glidden Names Bindenagel V.P. for Trading Operations

Wilbur E. Bindenagel has been named vice-president of Glidden Company, Cleveland, Ohio, in charge of the company's trading operations, Dwight P. Joyce, Glidden president, has announced.

Mr. Bindenagel joined the Glidden organization in 1953 as manager of trading for the soya products division and became assistant general manager of the chemurgy division. He will continue in this capacity in addition to supervising all Glidden trading activities in the nation's commodity markets. Prior to joining Glidden, Mr. Bindenagel was associated with Cargill, Inc., in various grain merchandising activities, including an assignment as manager of the Kansas City, Mo., branch. Mr. Bindenagel will continue to make his headquarters at the chemurgy division offices in Chicago.

Wolfson Files to Acquire

—Continued from page 4

Power Shovel Company, Marion, Ohio, and Osgood Company, Marion, Ohio, a subsidiary of the power shovel firm. Mr. Wolfson is chairman of both Devoe and New York Shipbuilding. He acquired a minority interest in Tennessee Products last June when the latter acquired the Somerville Iron Works, Inc., in which he had held an interest, through an exchange of shares.

Under the terms of the registration statement, Merritt-Chapman will accept all Devoe, Tennessee Products and New York Ship shares deposited for exchange if 80 percent or more are deposited. Shareholders depositing stock will reserve the right to recall their shares if there is less than 80 percent acceptance of the Merritt-Chapman offer to acquire their company. In the event that less than 80 percent of a company's stock is deposited, Merritt-Chapman will have the option to accept all shares of that company that are not recalled.

The registration filed last week with SEC covers the approximately 3,018,567 addition shares of Merritt-Chapman common stock required for the company's acquisition plans. Of Merritt-Chapman & Scott's 6,000,000 authorized common shares, 2,202,109 are now outstanding.

Textile Chemists Elect

—Continued from page 4

ern region. The association constitution limits these terms to three consecutive years.

All other elected vice-presidents are incumbents. Albert E. Sampson, of National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, Boston, continues as treasurer of AATCC. Other national executive officers, at association administrative headquarters, Lowell, Mass., are Harold C. Chapin, secretary; Richard R. Frey, assistant secretary, and Harold W. Stiegler, director of research.

Mr. Jacoby has been with Ciba for eighteen years. He has been an active member of the AATCC for many years, serving at different times as sectional chairman, national councilor, and in 1952, as vice-president. He is currently serving as chairman of the executive committee for the Perkin Centennial in 1956. In 1951, he was awarded the AATCC's highest award, the Olney medal, in recognition of his contributions in the field of textile chemistry.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Trading activity was curtailed considerably last week as customary during Christmas week. There were a few changes in spot prices, however, both in essential oils and seeds and spices. In the essential oils group, bergamot oil was off 40 cents from the previously recorded low. The decline was in line with the general lack of interest in the citrus oils group. Lemongrass oil was advanced 25 cents, on spot. The increase was a reversal of the downward direction temporarily taken by the market some time ago after prices had attained a peak level. The supply situation was expected to continue tight for some time to come. Guatemala was not expected to be in a position to supply any sizable amount of lemongrass oil until late next year, it was said. This puts the burden of supply almost solely upon India, it was noted.

Bois de rose oil continued at very steady levels. It was said that a good part of the coming production was already contracted for. Oil of camphor and citronella remained quite firm as did cedarwood oil. The supply situation was expected to continue tight on these items for some time to come.

The seeds and spices market also saw a week of limited trading activity. There were some price changes, however, Anise seed, both Mexican and Spanish, were advanced 1 cent and 2 cents per pound, respectively. Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon was 1 cent higher while spot ginger exhibited increased firmness. Sierra Leone ginger was adclined 2 cents and West Indian quality, pleted. It was heard that shippers in Jamaica were indifferent to selling new crop positions while more reasonable prices on Cochin ginger were expected to be reflected in a broader interest for this grade, it was felt. Mexican pimento edged upward, advancing 2 cents per pound while Jamaican quality held steady.

On the downward side, both mace and nutmeg eased, pricewise. East and West Indian mace were down 5 cents while East Indian whole nutmeg declined 2 cents and West Indian quality, 1 cent per pound. Pepper prices lagged in a slow market. Spot as well as nearbys declined, with black pepper off 3 cents per pound. Stocks of pepper in this country were estimated to be sizable, based on import totals to date as against estimated consumption.

Price Trends

Advanced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 1c. per lb.
Ginger, Sierra Leone, 1c. per lb.
Oil, lemongrass, 25c. per lb.
Pimento, Mexican, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Mace, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, 2c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Oil, bergamot, 40c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 25, 1953
138.78	138.80	138.40	149.01

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Bergamot—The spot market declined 40c. per pound last week. The weakening in price was attributed by some trade quarters to the general slowness in demand for the citrus oil group. The current market ranged from $10.50 to $13 per pound.

Bois de Rose—The spot market continued firm. The supply situation was about in balance with consumption. It was understood that a considerable part of the coming year's production had been committed on contract and that the prospects for the future were for continued price firmness.

Camphor—There was no change in this market. Prices continued at high levels while supplies remained tight. The current market had artificial sassafras (camphor 1.070) at $1 to $1.25 per pound. There appeared to be little chance of improvement in supply in the immediate future. With world demand for natural camphor crystals at low levels, the amount of camphor oil correspondingly produced is low since the oil is a by-product of the camphor manufacutring process.

Cedarwood—The spot market continued very firm. Supplies remain tight with very little oil to be had unless under contract commitment. The current market ranged from $1 to $1.65 per pound.

Citronella—Demand for this oil was reported to have eased due to a slower consumer demand. Its use in this country generally is seasonally higher during spring and summer, some sources pointed out. The current market ranged from $1.10 to $1.75 on Ceylon oil while Java and Java type were pegged at $1.35 to $1.75, respectively.

Geranium—The spot market was quiet and it was reported that geranium oil is still quite scarce in Reunion and the producers are maintaining very high prices for the little stock that is left, although demand at the moment is quiet.

It was also said that exportations for 1954 from Reunion to all destinations until the end of October, were 104 tons, which leads all of the exporters to believe that available stocks are very small. On the other hand they add that the crop which normally should have started around mid-November was delayed because of the extreme dryness which persisted in the production areas during the last few months. This cetrainly will have an effect on the total crop for next year, it was felt.

Lemon—Demand for lemon oil was reported to b at fair levels. Resumption of heavy seasonal demand was not expected until Spring. Meanwhile, current supplies were said to be ample to meet consumer requirements and prices relatively stable. The current market ranged from $4.90 to $6.50 on the California oil.

Lemongrass—The spot market has advanced 25c. over recent weeks. The current market price ranged from $2.75 to $3.25 per pound. Supplies remain tight and no relief was expected in the near future, as far as was seen. Consumption was expected to continue strong and supplies tight for some time.

Peppermint—Quotations from the country were noted to be strengthening. Lots of high test oil offered were fewer, contributing to the strength of the market, it was said. Current prices ranged from $7.75 to $8.65 per pound for the natural oil and from $8.10 to $9.25 for the redistilled type.

Spearmint—The spot market was firm with prices ranging from $4 to $5.50 per pound. There was little oil held at the lower price with stocks expected to be depleted shortly. The current range was from $4 to $5.50, depending upon seller and quality.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed advanced 1c. per pound, on spot, and was quoted at 25c. per pound. Spanish anise seed was increased 2c. to 38c.

Cinnamon—The spot market advanced 1c. per pound for Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon. The current market was steady at 60c.

Ginger—The spot market was reported firmer. Sierra Leone ginger was up 1c. being currently quoted at 32c. to 32½c. Jamaica No. 1 grade remained unavailable while No. 2 and No. 3, were priced at 37c. to 38c. and 35c. to 36c. respectively.

Spot supplies of African quality are tight. There was a better supply of Jamaican grades here but the total of these was not large. Shippers fail to show any interest in selling newcrop positions. The inference is that when the ginger becomes available, it be held at very close to today's world market levels. Newcrop Cochin ginger on the other hand appears cheap. Present levels should broaden the interest in this grade, it was said.

Mace—The spot market eased last week in face of consumer indifference. Actually the supply position did not improve to any notable degree but the decline was attributed to the dullness in inquiry. Both East Indian and West Indian grades were

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended December 17

New York

Black pepper (2 lots), 500 bags: moldy and filthy.
Cardamon seed (2 lots), 48 cases: filthy.
Cassia (13 lots), 1,250 bales: filthy.
Chillies (4 lots), 453 bags: moldy and filthy.
Cloves (12 lots), 1,585 bales: filthy.
Gum Karaya (3 lots), 93 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts (2 lots), 140 bags: wormy.
Mace (4 lots), 51 cases: filthy.
Mustard seed (2 lots), 400 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs (7 lots), 312 bags: moldy and wormy.
Oregano, 65 bales: filthy.
Poppy seed, 350 bags: filthy.
Rauwolfia (3 lots), 30 bags and 630 packages: species not shown.
White squill, 98 bags: filthy.

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off 5c. per pound. The former was pegged $1.45 per pound and the latter, $1.40.

Nutmeg—East Indian whole nutmeg was off 2c. at 46c. last week. West Indian quality declined 1c. to 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Pepper—Prices lagged in a slow market. Spots as well as nearby shipments declined slightly during the week. Black pepper was down 3c. per pound at 41c, while white pepper held steady at 62c. It is not unusual for this to happen at this time of the year. However, there is more concern apparent over the behavior of the market than if the decline were solely based on the lull in business due to the approach of the holidays. The fact that imports over the year have run well ahead of last year is evidence that a reserve of pepper is held in the country. Even at today's levels, it doesn't appear that there is any great willingness to withhold any sizable stocks from the market. On top of this, we are feeling pressure from India to move newcrop arrivals. Speculative fever is at a low ebb. Unless some new factor presents itself to encourage accumulation of stocks, the market will have difficulties going anywhere.

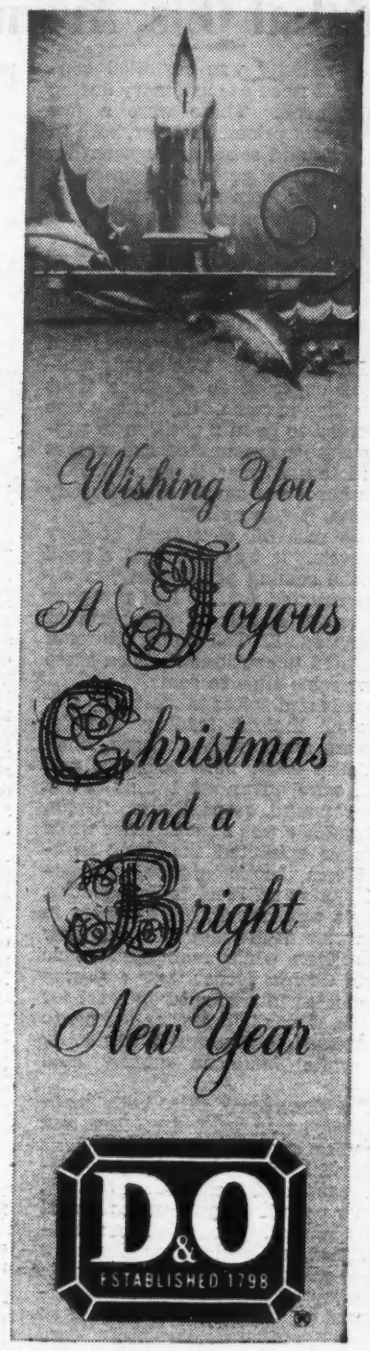
Paprika—Reports from Spain have advised that the price of pods had advanced about 25 percent and that the market there continues very firm. It was further stated that the quantity of pods still in the hands of farmers is not large nor of top quality. Shipments to date are only about a quarter of what they were last year at this time. The trade here has been very conservative in its buying policy because of the confusion of the qualities offered. However, daily it is becoming clearer just which grades are genuine No. 3 paprika and which grades are spurious. It was not anticipated that there will be any decline in the official price during the year and expect a firmer tone to the market for top grades as quality superiority is recognized.

Pimento—As yet, the Jamaican Government has not made any allocation for December shipments. Reports indicate that stocks held on the island are very small. Holdings here have been moving out gradually and there is no reserve supply to speak of. Those close to the situation look for record prices during the next eight months. The Mexican variety is likewise in very limited supply and it is doubtful that the market will receive more than odds and ends during the next six months.

On spot, the market held firm. Mexican pimento moved up slightly, advancing 2c. to 70c. to 75c. per pound. Jamaican pimento was steady at 85c.

Lederle Reassigns Lars Roos

Lederle Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Company, Pearl River, N. Y., has named Lars M. Roos division traffic supervisor. Mr. Roos, former assistant department head, will also control traffic for the animal feed products of Cyanamid's fine chemicals division. He joined Cyanamid in 1931 and has been assistant head of the traffic department since 1946.



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2—Sharples C-20, C-27 Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
1—40" Suspended Centrifugal 347 S.S. perforated Bird basket, XP motor.
1—Sparkler #33-D-9 Filter, 316 S.S.

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1—Niagara type Horizontal Filter with 15-48" dia. S.S. leaves, 375 sq. ft.
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1—Eimco 8'x8' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
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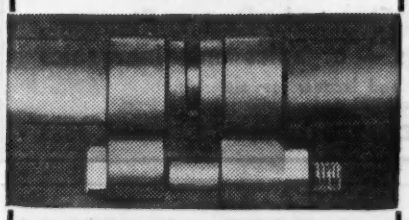

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Pesticide Rules

—Continued from page 3

phenol and the dicyclohexylamine salt of dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol be included and given a tolerance of one part per million on citrus fruits.

American Cyanamid Company, New York, asked that the order be broadened to permit use of parathion at the rate of one part per million on certain products in addition to those listed in the order, and also asked that the order be clarified to make certain that the tolerance set for citrus crops apply to citrus fruits generally and not to a limited few.

A similar request for expansion of the definition of citrus crops also came from Geigy Chemical Corporation, New York, which also took exception to the failure of the order to provide tolerances for DDT on certain vegetable crops which it named and said should be included.

'Zineb,' DDD-TDE Omissions Cited

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, filed exceptions to the omission of residue tolerances for "Zineb" (zinc ethylene bisdithiocarbamate) and diclorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD-TDE) on certain fruits and vegetables. The brief asked that residue tolerances of seven parts per million be allowed for these chemicals for certain named crops.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., successor to Tobacco Byproducts & Chemical Corporation which participated in the hearings, objected to a prohibition against any residue of nicotine and nicotine-containing materials on fruits and vegetables prepared for the market. The company stated that under normal practice, when water-soluble nicotine insecticides are used there will be a detectable residue remaining in the time of harvest, but the amount is too small to constitute a hazard to man. The brief argued that nicotine insecticides have been used for over fifty years without a known instance of injury, and asked that this insecticide be placed in the exempt class and free from the necessity of establishing a tolerance.

NACA Urges Clarification of Order

The National Agricultural Chemicals Association recommended clarification of the order on several points of a technical nature and that the schedule of fees to be charged by the Food and Drug Administration to defray costs of administering the law be made the subject of further study.

The association noted that a paragraph of the regulations provides that where residues of two or more pesticide chemicals of the same class are present on a fruit or vegetable, the total residue shall be considered to have the tolerance of the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance within the class. The association said that "this seems unnecessarily stringent when applied to a situation where some of the residues can be quantitatively determined." The recommendation was made that only in those cases where the residue chemicals cannot be identified should they be considered to have the same tolerance as the chemical having the lowest numerical tolerance in the class.

NACA also asked for a clarification of the administrative sections of the proposed regulation to make certain that the tolerances allowed apply to the economic poison itself rather than to the formulated or finished product. For example, in a finished product containing DDT a tolerance should apply to the DDT rather than for the finished product. This would be in accordance with congressional intent as expressed in the house report on the Miller bill, it was explained.

A clarification of the regulation to make certain that FDA must accept and file any petition if the petitioner so insists was another recommendation of the association, with this explanation:—The law is based on the concept that a petitioner is entitled to have the data which he submits evaluated and a tolerance, even if only a zero tolerance, established on the basis of it, if he so desires.

A change in the regulation which will permit a petition for a tolerance to be accepted for filing without submission of a sample of the pesticide until later, if the department so requests one, was also urged. Another suggested change was that the pesticide branch be required to notify the petitioner of the acceptance or nonacceptance of a petition within fifteen days after receipt of the petition.

With regard to the schedule of fees proposed by FDA to cover costs of administering the law, NACA recommended that this matter be the subject of a further study by FDA, industry and the interested farm organizations after the regulations have been in effect for a reasonable time. From the viewpoint of agriculture, many questions have been raised as to whether the present schedule will not curtail research and the availability of necessary chemicals for some of the important agricultural crops, particularly those of relatively small volume as compared with large agricultural crops, such as cotton and wheat, it was stated.

The association said that it had no objection at this time to the $500 fee for an application covering the establishment of an initial tolerance, but a similar charge for an amendment or repeal of a tolerance would be excessive. A $500 fee for a temporary tolerance was also regarded as excessive.

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

curement lead time. General opinion is that rigid inventory control will continue through 1955.

Employment

Industrial pay rolls held up well in December. Increases outbalanced decreases by a small margin. Most of the layoffs were of the usual seasonal character. More call-backs are reported. The work week was about the same as November, with little overtime.

Buying Policy

With improved order books, increasing production and more price strength, purchasing agents are taking only a slightly longer view on procurement. Steel requires a somewhat extended lead time, but most industrial materials are still procurable on short notice. Hand-to-mouth to sixty days continues to be the major call on the markets.

Specific Commodity Changes

Again more ups than downs this month. Nothing important except the advance in nickel. On the up side were some brass carbide, cement, secondary copper, steel furniture, lumber (mixed), nickel, office equipment, fuel oil, rosins, rubber, soap, stainless steel and typewriters. Down were acetone, brass rod, coaxial cable, mercury, solder, tin and titanium sponge. Hard to get are copper, nickel, cold rolled steel sheets and galvanized steel sheets.

Canada

Canadian industrial buyers report increased production—more so than in the United States. Order books are well maintained. Prices are static. Inventories on the decline. Employment is holding the previous gains. Buying policy is of longer-range than in the United States. Canadian members are optimistic for a continuance of good business over the immediate future.

West German Pesticides

—Continued from page 3

important market, purchased more than 40 percent of West German exports of pesticides in 1953. New Zealand, China, Japan, and countries in southern Africa are other important customers.

Imports of pesticides into West Germany are negligible. Opportunities for use of US technical knowledge in West Germany lie principally in the licensing of German firms for the manufacture of US products.

West German producers follow the market closely and are on the alert for new products which show promise. A large number of licensing and cross-licensing agreements already are in effect between manufacturrers in the two countries.

Chances for increasing sales of US pesticides are small, because of the high standard and volume of German production, customary preference for German-manufactured products, existing well-established domestic trade channels, and the freight and other costs involved.

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Neville Chemical Company 68
New Jersey Zinc Company 15
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co. 65
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North Jersey Refining Co. 59

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Oronite Chemical Co. 22

Pacific Coast Borax Co. 1
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Peerless Oil & Chemical Corp. 68
Penick, S. B., & Co. 50
Perry Equipment Corp. 64
Petrolite Corp., Ltd., Wax Division 29
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 31
Philadelphia Quartz Co. 37
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 37
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. 16
Polak & Schwarz, Inc. 60
Polak's Frutal Works 62
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Procter & Gamble 41
Purocaine, Inc. 53

Raney Catalyst Co. 42
Read, Chas L., & Co., Inc. 34
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Reinhart Chemical Corp. 46
Rhodia, Inc. 62
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 68
River Plate Corp. 51
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 68
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Current Prices

—Continued from page 29

Zinc sulfate, flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., works, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	100 lbs.	7.90	8.05
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.65	8.80
powd., monohydrate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	7.90	—
c.l., dlvd. E	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.			
USP, gran, dms	lb	26	—
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2530	—
Undecylenate, dms.	lb	2.25	2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.65	—
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	10.25	—
t.c.l., bbls., works	100 lbs.	10.75	—
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.25½	—
t.c.l.	lb	.26	41½
normal dms. t.c.l. works	lb	.52	—
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.03⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.06½	—
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	—
	lb.	.04⅝	—
5 tons to c.l., works	lb.	.04⅝	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.04⅝	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.07½	—
Zircon (G) in barrels, ½c. higher.			
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works	lb.	.23	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.60	8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse	lb.	4.50	7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works	lb.	.45	—
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.45½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.48	—
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60	—
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works	lb.	.60½	—
smaller lots, works.	lb.	.63	—
Oxychloride, cryst., cns., 5-ton lots, works	lb.	.35½	—

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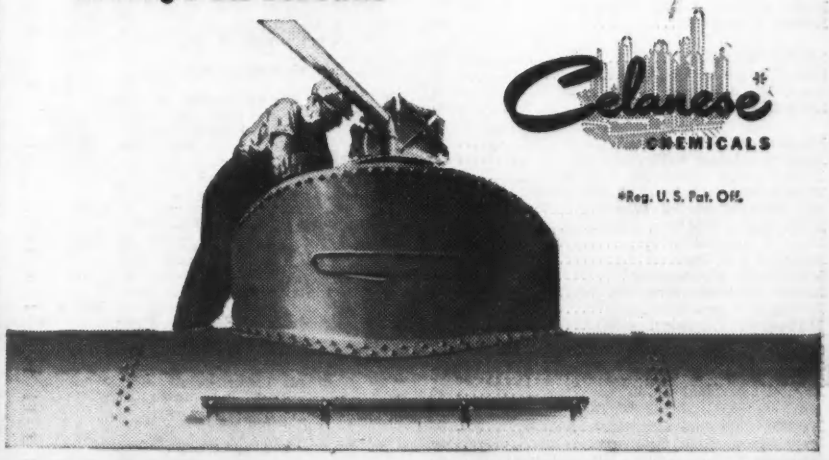

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